# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. 1X.,

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 22

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.-7, Rua Nova das Larangeiras THOMAS A. OSBORN.

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### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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A. L. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aftairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and siles, a table of heights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian rade.

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Agent for the United States and Canada;
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RIO DE JANKIRO, AUBUST 5TH, 1882.

Something over one year ago and during a visit to the city of São Panlo our attention was drawn to one of the most scandalous and disgusting abuses which has ever come to our notice-the sale of milk from the leper'shospital. We published the abuse, and one or two of the daily journals called attention to our statements-and there the matter ended. As far as we are informed the authorities took no notice of the offense, many people thought it impossible and therefore paid no attention to the charge, others were indifferent, and others, knowing the true inwardness of the whole affair, simply took their own precautions and said nothing about it. The result of this has been that the abuse has continued unchecked, and the city of São Paulo is to-day largely supplied with mifk from its lazar-house. It certainly seems incredible, but yet this is the naked fact. A few mornings since a friend of ours sought to verify a vague report about this practice by waiting near the hospital gate, and the result was that he caught his own milkman as well as others. He saw this man come out of the hospital enclosure with his box of milk bottles, and then followed him on his round until he arrived at his (our informant's) house, where the customary bottle was deposited in the usual The detection was complete and conclusive-too much so in fact, for our friend had not only demonstrated the general truth of the report, but also the unpleasant fact that he himself had been one of the victims. But, it will be asked, why has this gentleman not exposed the abuse? That's just what we are now doing-and for the simple reason that the local journals do not see fit to take it up. Our friend did inform one of the local papers, and its editors denounced the practice as "shameful," and all that, and promised to expose it to the public. As yet, however, this journal has preserved a discreet silence, and for no other apparent reason than that the director of the hospital is a pessoa grada -a man of influence and good family connection. And so the abuse goes on untouched, and the general public still unconsciously drinks milk procured from the leper's hospital and from vessels which have passed through the hands of people whose loathsome disease has made them objects of abhorrence and aversion the world over! Be it dangerous or not, it is certainly disgusting enough to make it an offense which no half civilized community can decently overlook. It is loathsome enough to turn the stomach of an ostrich! If now the respectable people of to make so fertile a country very productive imperial minister who wished to connect his Sao Paulo are content to submit to this and rich. But they don't do it! Manual name with some great and imperishable the domestic institution of Itaal, but apparently

shameful abuse simply because they dare not offend the director of this hospital, then we have nothing more to say, other than that the milk is quite good enough for them. For those who will not submit, but who have no legal remedy, there remains nothing but rigid inspection and untiring precaution. It is still possible to find good milk, and themselves against fraud they to protect will be justified in flogging every milkman caught dealing at the pest-house. The remedy will undoubtedly be termed a brutality-but yet it is refinement itself beside this shameful traffic. The good sense of the people of São Paulo ought to solve this difficulty without one moment's hesitation -for it is a traffic for which there can not be one single excuse or one word of justification. It is an abuse of which even the thought is repulsive and loathsome. And in concluding, we must beg our Paulista colleagues to bear in mind that their apathy in this matter rellects very little credit upon their independence and public spirit. They have in many another question shown themselves fully alive to the interests of their patrons, the public; we see no reason why they should not do the same now. A little morning picket duty on the roads leading from the hospital will verify the truth of these statements, and consequently the necessity of some energetic measure to put down this disgusting traffic.

WE have received a small pamphlet entitled Onde está a Salisação do Brazil ? with a request that we should notice anything in it which we may consider worthy. 'l'hai means, we presume, that we are, in a measure, to answer the question. Frankly, we give it up! If there is any convenient salvation for Brazil, we do not just at this moment know where to lay hands on it. There of course have been a great many suggestions offered on this matter from the day when Dom Pedro I surprised the sofitary plain of Ypiranga with the conundrum independencia on morte," down to the present when Dr. Ferreira Vianna is vainly propounding the other, "ser ou não ser a And during all this time it has been one gigantic puzzle. After briefly exhibiting as is so frequently done-the immensity, and grandeur, and boundless fertility of Brazil, our pamphileteer arrives at the final conclusion that "this country reunites in itself all the natural conditions for becoming the first nation on the American continent. If that is really so, and if we accept it as the main premise in this question, then the unavoidable conclusion is that the one thing lacking is the artificial or accidental condition-man. This, we fear, is not exactly the conclusion which our author has in mind. But what other can we draw? We are told that Brazil has all the natural conditions for becoming the first nation on this continent, but as she has not yet attained that position the inevitable conclusion is that the active or developing power-man —is still lacking. That this is partially admitted, but in a different sense, is shown by the "principal factors" given, upon which the salvation of Brazil is believed to depend, viz: 1, spontaneous immigration; 2, popular education; 3, hygiene. It is evident from his brief discussion of these three topics that our author has in mind quantily, rather than quality. In the matter of population there are several countries now known which with a population one-tenth of that of Brazil actually produce a greater annual aggregate and enjoy far more of the comforts and conveniences of life along with it. As far as we can see there isn't a particle of salvation in a dense population of idle men. Brazil now has, let us say, ten millions of people, a population which is certainly large enough

labor is considered a servile occupation, and therefore Brazil fails to assume the position to which she is entitled. Instead of more people, it occurs to us that more work is probably one of the desired means of salvation. As to education, while that is certainly a great desideratum in all countries and among all peoples, we fear that that also is just a little too previous in the list. Men must have a right conception of life to start with, and that is a part of the home calication rather than that of text-books. Brazil is really overflowing with ductors-so much so, in fact, that Paris is now supporting lundreds of them. 'The training some which this class receives is that hard manual labor is degrading and that society owes them a living outside of it. Give men the right status in society and popular education will spring up of itself. And as to bygiene—that goes for granted! A breath of fresh. untainted air, a good piece of Minas beef unknown to Santa Cruz and municipal regulations, plenty of home-grown veg tables from the mountain neighborhoods, a handy bit of soap, loose boots, and plenty of healthful exercise - yes, that is salvation. We don't believe much in Dr. Pereira Rego's "disinfectant No. 10," nor in medical commissions, nor in Copacabana tunnels to let the sea air through. Cleanliness in dress, habits and conversation, a little less tubacco, a little less hat, a little less coat, a little more boot, a little more food, and just a little less cultivation of the immoralities and vices of life, are all important factors in this hygienic salvation of the country. It isn't a subject on which one can write a book or make a learned oration, but it is a homely fact which our friend, the author of Onde està a Salvação do Brazil 2 will do well to consider.

THE pitriotic impulse of the good people of São Paulo to creet a monument on the plains of Ypiranga in commemoration of the declaration of Brazilian independence, seems to have entered a perfect labyrinth of difficulties. The chosen instrument for effecting this purpose is that great national institution, the lottery, through whose agency a monument was to be erected second to nor e in the world. And with it hundreds of people were to be made rich and happy, and thousands more were to have the proud satisfaction of having invested their little savings in a great national memorial. The first drawing, which took place early last year, gathered in some 5,000,000\$ of the available currency of the country, and shut it up for months along with designs for an imposing structure of marble, a public park, and a great national avenue leading from the monument direct to the city of São Paulo. For a time all business was at a stand-still, and the public waited with bated breath. Then the crash came-wealth to a score or so, disappointment to thousands, and a goodly sum for the great monument. During all this time, buwever, there were some critical spirits who felt that something more than a marble structure in a public garden was necessary to commemorate this great event. Nothing short of a great university would fill that fill. So the provincial assembly was asked to authorize the change of plan, and the project developed intanother and more beautiful form. The public garden was retained as a part of the plan, and so was the tree-lined, parallelopipedon-paved avenue; but the great memorial was cut down to a simple commemorative shaft. Beside it, however, a stately plaster-faced edifice, with granite trimmings, was to spring into being, from whose purtals was to go forth that greatest civilizing agent in any free country-universal education. Just then, by a strange freak of fortune, an

institution -other than the founding of a great family-also conceived the idea of a national university. And with it, in order to enlarge its proportions and its universality, it was proposed that all the important law, medical, and engineering schools of the country, together with leading libraries and scientific institutions, should be made subordinate departments to it. The first whisper of this great scheme, backed by a name which is now a household word in every province of the empire, was a death blow to the cherished hopes of Ypiranga, It seemed as though the thrilling words of Dom Pedro I. "Independencia ou Morte!" were to be left innecorded on the one only spot where they were spoken. To be sure they will still live in the hearts of Brazilian orators, and will be the theme of many a 7th of September discourse-but this does not meet the need of the hour. Yniranga should be the Mecca of all devont patriots, and São Paulo the Athens of Brazil. An imperial rival so near as Rio de Janeiro, to which the São Paulo law school should be subject, is fatal however to such an aspiration as this. Up to the present moment two lottery drawings have been held and their patriotic results, amounting to considerably more than a thousand contos, have been placed to the credit of the monument. But what monument? 'The provincial assembly has changed the scheme from the original design t) that of an university—and the commission has no power to expend the money on anything else; and the university is now impracticable because the imperial government is proposing to create one of its own? How, therefore, is the money to be spent? In course of time another drawing will work its patriotic will throughout the country, and the memorial fund of a grateful people will reach the goodly sum of two thousand contos. Marble is growing scarce and dear as time goes on, and universities are springing up like municipal balls all over the world. The golden opportunity is passing away, and with it the patriotic impulse, which has set the "wheel of fortune" in motion. We trust that something will soon be decided to solve this serious embarrassment of our São Paulo friends, and to turn adrift this rapidly augmenting donation of the patriotic Vpiranga lottery.

#### BRITISH SLAVE-HOLDING.

Our American contemporary the Kio Xicus has felt strongly exercised over the committed by the Gladstone government in not ordering prosecutions of British subjects for an attributed crime in holding slaves in Brazil, and we are convinced that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will quake with fear, if not with remorse, about the 17th of the enrient mouth, should the British Mmister not have already overwhelmed them

with the direlat news.
Unfortunately for our indigrant countemporary, it has been drawing its longbow at the muon, being evidently ignorant of what no doubt the law advise of the British Government have informed the British premier, that under certain corcumstances British companies and individuals can still legally halit, re-ceive and even sell slaves, as will be seen by the hil-howing extract from the Act of 1843:

"Provided always, and he it enacted, that in all the cases in which the holding or taking of slaves shall not be prohibited by this or any other Act of Parhament, it shall be lawful to sell or transfer such slaves, anything in this or in any other Act of Par-

hancen notwithstanding.

O'Provided always, and he it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained, shall be taken to subject to any forfeiture, punishment or penalty any person transferring or receiving any share in any Joint Smck Company established before the passing of this Act in respect of any slave or slaves in the possession of such Company before such time, or for selling any slave or slaves which were lawfully in his passession at the time of passing this Act, or which such persons shall or may have become possessed or entitled unto hard fide prior to such possessed or entitien unto rean par parriage or sale by inheritance, devise, hequest, marriage or

otherwise by operation of law."

English are not the only foreigners whom resi-

the American organ is anxious by make of the Brit. ish a vicarium sacrifice upon the altar of its blatant philanthropy, and has therefore not a word of reproach for the numerous slaveholding Americans of S. Paulo, the Rio Doce and elsewhere in Brazil who have purchased their slaves since the abulition of slavery in the United States. - Augho Brazil an Times, August 1.

If anything further were needed to condemn the reported position assumed by the British government with reference to the holding of slaves by British subjects, or to expose the weakness of the defense advanced by those who have continued to hold slaves in deliance of law aml the humane instincts of the English people, the foregoing contribution to the editorial columns of the Anglo-Brazilian Timer is all that could reasonably be desired. If there is one English lawyer or one intelligent. Englishman who accepts the foregoing as a satisfactory warrant and justification of British slave holding to-day, we want to know his name. It is purely a waste of effort for our contemporary to call up national prejudices in this matter, for it can not ile done. American though we may be, we are English by descent, language, literature, laws, traditions, impulses, everything, We are of that great English people from whom have sprting so large a part of the liberal institutions of to-day. We are of that people wo have ever lought stubbornly har personal rights and liberties. And we are of that same people who first esponsed the cause of the unhappy slave, and who have for years expended both libool and money to secure his freedom. It is not for men who turn their backs upon these great national sacrifices, to sneer at its as Americans. It is not for men, who own slaves, in extress violation of British law, and who are fattening apon the accursed traffic in deliance of every sense of honor and honesty, to talk to us about partiality. The men who could conspire against the deatest rights of two or three hundred blacks in order to reap the profits of their illegal enslavement, and then excuse the crime on the score of philanthropic interest in their weltare, are not the men to sneer at what they are pleased to term "blatant philanthropy." For those who are capable of committing acts such as this, aml for those who have lost so much of Angle-Saxon lonor and manhood as to defend them, there is no hearing before honorable men, and  $n_{\rm c}$  justification which will shield them from universal contempt and scorn. American though we may be, we are yet of that Anglo-Saxon blood which has learned to place homan rights and national honor above the sordial greed of individuals or corporations.

As no the pravisions of the act of 1843. above quoted, in what sense can they be used to justify any act of British slave-holding to-day? Is it to be presumed that the British abolitionists who enacted the prohibitory law of 1843, contemplated the grant of a perpetual right to hold slaves to those who happened to own slaves at that time? Is it to be presumed that a sweeping prohibitory act of nearly buty years ago more than the average period of life provided exceptions more powerful than itself which should permit certain corporations and individuals to hold slaves and profit from their labor, to buy and sell slave property in fact to carry on the business of slave-holding just as thought the act of prohibition never were framed? And even supposing that it permilled the then slave-holder to retain the slaves then in his possession, does that include the right to hold in slavery the children of these slaves, and their descendants through all time? Does the exception above quoted, which was framed to cover the rights and liabilities of a certain class of persons to whom siaves might come by act of others or who might might come by act of others or who might be interested in them as stock-holders— some points of etymology, the lecturer stated that ground.

does this exception mean that slavery was thereafter legalized to such persons? In the cases specified, it would be clearly unjust to inflict the penalty upon a British subject to whom a slave man and woman might fall by inheritance, or otherwise; but will anyone say that the children of this slave pair are the legal slaves of this British subject, and that he can continue to raise slaves and profit by their enforced labor without violating the general provisions of the act? This whole defense is so absurd and so illogical, that we wonder how any intelligent man can advance it. Certainly no man would result to such a defense except in cases of blind desperation, or of deliberate chicanery. There can be no English law which will make an act illegal and wrong for one man, and legal and right for another. Either slave-hobling is right, or it is wrong-and English humanity has pronounced it turning. Either British slave-holding is forbidden, or is not - and the act of 1843 expressly forbids tt.

As to American slave holding in Brazil, we have no excuse to make. As there is no law affecting the ownership of slaves by Americans residing abroad, there is no remedy whatever for the cvil, and even if there were it can in no sense be an excuse for British slave-holders. We shall not hesitate to denounce American slave-hulding whenever an occasion arises, and we shall speak even more plainly than we are now doing. It should be remembered however, that, with one or two exceptions, the Americans who hold slaves in Brazil were slave holders at home, and are duing what they have been educated to believe right; while in the case of British subjects there is not even this noor instilluation.

#### THINGS NOTGENERALL L'ENOUN

The naves of Heram and Solomon were the first to mavigate the resiters of the Amazon!

So says Barão de Teffe, and if he is mit an anthority we should just like to know who is! Does any profane scoffer ask, Who is Barão de Teffé? He is no less a person (ge than the director-general of the hydrographic department of the Brazilian naval service, the director of the ex-projected naval expedition to observe the transit of Venus, explirector of various hydrographic surveys, relation of an important report on aerial navigation, a member of various impurtant scientific corporations, and a value authority on many subjects outside of his special profession. This gentlem in has just concluded a series of remarkable lectures on the earliest nav.gators of the Amazon, and the following extracts-which we reproduce for the lienefit of our "paleontological, archærdregleal, philological, and paleographical readers-are a few of the crumbs preserved by the Cruzeita from this intellectual feast:

After asserting that he had not advanced one single theory which was not based on thoroughly reliable ilocuments, the lecturer resumed his subject at the navigation of the Amazon by the Phrenicians. He was deededly of opinion that this Phrenicians. mestion (which he was fully an are was contested ne) had not been properly settled, 'and he like to see it taken up by others. Hy paleonthlogy, archaeology, philology and paleography (sams preserve us!) he had proved in his preceding lecture where prehistoric non-was to be found, and he misisted that this question might to he thoroughly discussed. Besides, it was accepted fact that Solumon had son ht the Hugor, King of Pere, in Ploenicia, in the lyadding of his temple. The lecturer then, after position of Hiram's territory, went The lecturer then, after showing the where his ships must have pass d (the talics are own) to bring the sought for aid to Solomon; and from this, by a series of scientific inferences, he proceeded to prove the probability of the Phoenicians having navigated the Amazon. After discussing Solomon's navies at considerable length, the lecturer deduced various arguments and cited various facts, among others the incident of Jonah, who embarked at Tarshish! In reply to a centleman

the real etyninlogy of Tarshish was tui, to discover the real expansing year the chird, gold that, And then, returning to the rivers. Madeira, Manoré and their tributaries, he proved triumphantly by various arguments adverse Solomon wout to fetch gold dust! As a further than the control of the tribe of female warnors proof he mentioned the tribe of female warners known by the name of-tunizous; and in cor-reducation he cited various customs, notably circumcision, practical by the indigenous tribes.

There! it is a comfort to have had that point set at rest any way! We don't mind confessing now that up to reading the foregoing we had thought that Tarshish was in in quite another direction; but we had been misled by the "ivory and peacocks" being included in the cargo with the "gold and silver and apes" (1 Kings x, 22). However, a Hebrew gentleman whom we have consulted, tells us that the word "ivory" is now a limitted by all the best authorities to be an interpolation, while "peacheks" is "parrots" in the original. This amended reading, coupled with the flood of light poured upon the subject by the learned Baron's researches, clearly identifies Brazil with ancient Tarshish and while we boldly avow our conversion to his views we hambly beg to place the foregoing results of our own researches at his disposal against the next time that he lectures on this abstruce and neglected subject.

BILER PLITE ITEMS.

From the Russias Aires Herold, of July 14.

—Diplomatic relations have been suspended hetween the government of Urugnay and those of Italy and Spain.

—Another cargo of 400 tons of coal from saidy Point arrived to day (July 11) consigned to Messis. Sinnosa & Co.

-The Lieling subulers will close its friend this mouth. The number of animals killed will annumit to 170,000 head.

--- The national Congress is mundated with petitions for pensions on every imaginable plea-Some of them are specimens of the most unmitigated cheek.

Two e iters tried to ent each other's throats on Wednesday at a *quanta* near Flores over some grievance or wher, and one of them came very near being shirt. Is our civilization a failure? (We guess it is, colleague!)

-The department of engineers is to receive the sum of \$50,000 mpe to buy posts etc., with which to surround what is to be the new city 'La Plata,' or what will be pointed out by future generations as what was to be it.

-The Buenos Aires Gas Company has sent in to the president of municipality an account for \$6,-800 for gas consumed on the nights of the 8th and oth of July last in celebration of the notional mdependence.

-The post-office of the capital has delivered, hiring last munth, in the city alme, 117,236 letter and 68,156 periodicals. This gives an idea of the commercial movement of the capital and of the good management of the post-office.

-A well-known barraquere of this city, just ived from the Uruguay, reports everything up there all screne, camps lunking well, slicen in very fair condition, and everything on both sides of the river looking prosperous.

-We hear that Messrs. Clark's attempt in Lon don to place the shares of the Transamline railway has completely failed. Although this was already known to a few, yet the matter appears now to have become of public interest.

see that in a conference of national ministers held last night (July 13) in order to take into consideration the establishing of mortgage banks in the provinces, it was decided that the project was unemistitutional and that the governors of Buents Aires. Entre Rius, Santa Fé and Santiago del Estero are to lie brought back from the error of their mays.

-The national finance minister, Dr. Romero, signed to day diafts to the value of 500,000 francs, as the last imposed portion of the coupon amounting to £270,000 on the loan which ormes the un Sentember next, the liquidation of which is in the hands of Messis. Baring Bros. There is multing like punctiolity, doctor, to please the fingleses, whether it be in the satisfying the requirements of a nation or a tailor's hill.

"The railway from Mercedes (San Luis) a distance of 535 kilometres, was commenced last Sunday with suitable formalities. The first section of this line will go as fir as the Lujan river over which a temporary bridge is to be thrown. There are now 86 labovers at work on the

-The United States grahoat Marion is under orders to proceed to the United States early in September.

-Sr. Dun Javier Arrufo has just purchased the government too leagues of public lands in the province of Santa Fé, at the rate of \$6.800 per league, and paying the enternment 40,000 palacons on account. Such transactions can hardly the of any advantage to the government, and they certainly turn these public lands to a pur-pose which is very different from that to which they ought to be applied.

-Owing to the fact that the juries of the Exhibition have not got through their work yet, it is probable that the closing will be postponed for another month. It is a pity that the 'éclat' with which this final act might have been effected has been so sailly marred by the small dealing connected with the lottery that was so injudicionally holden in connection with the affair.

-The police commissaries of Concoulia have been mentioned an several occasions as possessing a sense of justice strongly savoring of that left by Judge Lynch of illustrious memory. It is have just been informed on good anthurity that a notorious assessm who succeeded in evailing the but has been found and summarily shot by a commissary and two policemen; and that the whole of that department acknowledges the rightcourness of the deed.

The provincial government has directed M. Bouef the director of the Naval School, to be paid the sum of 1,500 frs., to cover the expenses of Licutenant Perrin, of the French navy, who comes to direct the observations of the passage r Our government has a most original faculty for doing things of this kind and it already merits the credit of being one of the largest inforeign hentenants in the Buen proceche :

-Dates from Lombon to June 16th report the We have received the prospectus of following: the Nurth-Western of Urugnay Railway Chippany, Limited, which has been incorporated for the proose of acquiring and completing the railway and aking over the property of the North-Western Railway of Montevideo Company, Limited. capital of the company is  $\mathcal{L}_{1,410,000}$ , and the present issue is £340,000 of six per cent. entures, being part of an authorized issue of £4110,1100. The scentily for the delientures will he a first charge on the line and the deposit in the hands of trustees of \$1.800,000 of Urugmayan government honds of the internal debt.

-There is great indignation expressed by some of the exhibitors at our grand Exhibition at the summary manner in which the national government appears by the prolongation of the time of closing, to treat them. They naturally say we have made great sacrifices to assist in this natimal numeriaking and more that diplomas and awards have been made and the affoir virtually ended we are madde to dispose in our goods to buvers who are actually waiting for them. As there bayers was are accurately wasting for incin. As these can be no pressible further competition we should sleen it advisable on the part of the government to allow all those to take away their goods who may so desire, notwithstanding the reglamento to the contrary.

-Favorable as are the circumstances under which many of our railways are brill, there can hardly be any more brilliant prospect in store for any of them, than that which is reserved for the projected Chaco railway, every obstacle in the way of the realization of which we hope soon to see removed. The govcriment must have realized long since, that the task of delemling the vast territory of the Chaco from the constant raids and incursions of the Indians by military force is an afterly hopeless one, unless it were possible to keep continually there an army larger than the present standing army of the republic. On the other haml, the system of colonirepaire. On the other hand, the system of coloni-zation that would immediately once into operation, simultaneously with the commencement of the con-struction of the said railing, and the thriving cer-tres offlic and imbustry that nould be seattered over the clesert, making it glad with the voice of exilization, would tend more efficaciously to subdue the zation, wonder tent more entractingly to subdue the hudian and to bring him sinder control than any army, however large, could hope to lo. There are projects presented at times to the government, which, whil; the sanctioning of them does not which, while the same rooms offer any very necessitate any sacrifice, ito not offer any very tangible advantages, and are consequently regarded with more or less indifference, but his is one which, in return for a merely nominal guarantee, offers advantages of sit positive nature in return that it would pay the government even to purchase them at a high price. It is to be hoped that Congress will not be blind to what we would set forth on this said ject, and that it may sanction the construction of the Chaco railway in accordance with the wishes of the projectors, and without any unneces sary delay.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Cape S. Thomé light house was inangurated on the 29th ult.

-The Minas Geraes police force is to be armed with the Comblain rifle, of the pattern used in

-A new journal was started in São Paulo on the Ist inst. under the title of O Ypiranga. It is to be liberal in politics and is designed to succeed the Diario da Munhan, whose effects it purchases.

-The 145th anniversary of the founding of the city of Rio Grande occurred on the 17th ult.
From the present apathy respecting the bar it is improbable that the city will care to record many more of these anniversaries.

On the 12th ult, a resident of J4hú, São Paulo,

named Carlos Lebeis, was shot and gravely wounded by some person unknown. His death followed on the 17th. All the inquiries thus far made go in prove the assassin to be none other than Lebeis own son, who has disappeared.

—The state of society at S. Simão, São Paulo, is reported to be greatly disturbed. The *Provincia* is informed that some thirty notorious criminals reside there openly, and are the causes of constant trouble. We trust the Globs will advise a little wholesome "lynch law" for this one occasion.

-According to the Oeste de Alims of the 19th ult, there have been 777 vuluntary manumissions of slaves in that province since the prinningation of the emancipation law of 1871. This total is ex-clusive of the 400 slaves liberated by the will of the Cundessa ilo Rio Noro, who recently illed in

-A ghoulish fellow wantered into the cemetery at Rio Claro. São Paulo, on the night of the t6th ult, and stole three little marille angels. It is to be hoped that the authorities will be lenient with the poor fellow, for a man who has arrived at the desperate alternative of earrying off one of these images is deserving of public commiseration.

—The municipality of Campinas is known as one of the most fertile in the province of São Paulo, and yet during the week ending June 22 there were imported for the consumption of its inhabitants 6,054 kilos of Indian curn, 11,176 kilos of heans 5,729 kilos of farinha, and 187 kilos of rice. agricultural cumitry dependent upon importation for its food supply is an economic anomaly.

-The Gaseta, of Uberaha, Minas Geraes, of the 16th ult., relates that on the 3rd a party of women forced their way into the jurish church of Garimpo das. Alagóas, where a military board was sitting, and tore up not only all the conscription lists, but all the papers employed in the military registry They then quietly withdrew, leaving the astonished hoard to consider this new perplexity in official life.

The Provincia, of São Panlo, of the 23rd all. vincial treasury had suspended the payment June salaries to public officials on the plea preparing the books for the current year. public employees, however, ilo not fully appreciate the excuse, and are inquiring why the brooks of the year can not be prepared after last year's obliga tions are paid.

-A provincial colleague has discovered a pro-—A provincial colleague has unscovered a pro-plicely of the future in the circumstance that the twenty provinces of Brazil contain each one letter with which to compose the words "A Republica Brazilitar." This, Inweverer, is done at the expense of the minicipio neutro which just now dominates the rest of the country, and from which quite count butter can be desired to offer the proposed enough letters can he drawn to uffect the prophecy with the word "Imperio."

--According to a telegram received in this city on the 28th ult, two engineers named Lebon and Praxedes Rahello Bastos had been attacked by a gang of fire highwaymen at a place called Barra Preto, near Caramiahy, Minns, and Lelion was killed. The two engineers were employed on the Dum Pedro 11 railway prolongation, and were carrying money to pay the lahorers. The robbers failed to secure the money, however, because of the arrival of assistance.

During some days past the city of São Paulo has been in a state of high excitement over the discovery of a subterranean gallery on the 21st uit, by the inter works company while making exeavations in the Largo da Liberchale. In places the gallery was about one and a half meters in height, while in others it was barely one third of that. One time old coins some before time and a paid wice out two old coins some before time and a paid wice. or two old coins, some bricks, tiles, an old pipe and various other objects were discovered. By some it was thought—as is always the case—that the gallery was made by the Jesuits, and by others the gailery was made by the Jesuits, and by others that it was the work of some mysterious Englishmen many years ago who were suspected of having something to do with counterfeit money. After many such conjectures and further examination of the gallery it transpites that the tunnel was constructed to convey water from an old tank to a chicura formerly occupied by the royal governors

-Late advices from the south state that the Rio

Paraná has greatly increased in volume.

—The June customs receipts at Pe
Grande do Sul, anounted to 19,195\$158. at Pelotas Ric

-A man recently died at Porto Alegre, Ric Grande do Sul, from injuries received in fight.

-The city of Para is still in trouble about its supply of fresh meat, and is appealing to the presiden and legislature of the province for help.

—Up to latest reports the sum of 25,000\$ has been subscribed for the rebuilding of the parish church recently destroyed by fire at S. João da Barra

-The president of Rio Grande do Sul has chosen the 17th of September for the election of a deputy in the 3rd district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the cluice of Dr. Henrique d'Avila as senator.

-The postal receipts of the province of Para to 130,051\$440 in 1881-82 against unnuited 58, 25,\$\$770 in 1880 St. For the same years the expenditures nere to8,436\$980, against 49,333\$351

-An assassination occurred at near Tamby São Paula, on the 20th ult., a man named An tonio Raymundo Machado being killed by Leandro Tertuliano de Campos. The police hare taken the affair into consideration.

-According to the Guzeki de Angra, of Augra dos Reis, of the 16th ult., a large whale was killed on the Gratabit beach near that place, by some fisher-men a few days before. The length of the fish is given as 46/2/vet, and its body was left upon the beach displacement while of ordinal in simply as an object of curiosity

—A poor old woman, eighty years of age, was murdered at a place known as Rocinha, munici-pality of Jundiahy, São Paulo, on the 26th olt. A German who had been seen to leave the house, was afterwards captured, when he confessed hi guilt. His excuse for the crime was that the oman had slandered him.

-The Jornal do Recife of the 26th ult. relates the crime of a slave holder and his overseer at Escada, Fernambuco, on the 20th ult., by which one slave was killed and another gravely injured. The poor captives were whipped, inmed, and hurned, until they were one mass of wounds. Their condition was most pittable. And yet the share is private properly, say some men, and they must therefore property, say some men, and they must therefore he left entirely alone to the temler mercies of their

-The Liberal Mineiro, of Ouro Pieto, Mina Geraes, of the 27 ult., calls local attention to the civel treatment of animals in the slaughter house of that city. It is charged that vattle have been kept shut up eight days u ithout either lowdur water, and that when killed they were so pour and weak that they could hardly stand alone. Besides the barbarity of these acts, it would seem that public harharity of these acts, it would seem may pro-health demands a rigid investigation into these

—A riot occurred at S. Fidelis, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the evening of the 25th nlt., owing to the arrest and imprisonment of the jniz municipal, Dr. Cesai de Andrade, by the poice. Some two hundred uconle armed with guns, knives, clubs, etc., surrunded the jail and compelled the police subdelegate to set his prisoner at liberty, after which the mob organized a procession with a hand of mysic and freworks. The affair has caused considerable sensation.

-A hand of robbers assaulted the residence willow lady on the Quarahy frontier, Roo framle do Sul, on the night of the 3rd ult-liwa soldiers were quartered in the house, lott ailed to offer any resistance. The mistress of Granile Two soldiers were quartered failed to offer any resistance. the estate, D. Claudiana Rudigues da Silva, and a guest, securei the doors and did what they could to defend themselves. The rubbers fincould to defend themselves. The roblers fin-ally liruke down the door and fireed their way into the house. They carried away same 60,000\$ in money and 3,000\$ in rahualdes.

-The Pernambuco provincial budget for the current year makes the following appropriations:

Provincial assembly	91,533\$965
l'resident's offive	77,149 542
Public instruction	958,153 946
Industrial subsidies	69,400 000
Public works, less increase	21,2
in salaries	1,576,064 300
Public order	699,858 000
l'ublic illumination	259, 257 984
Charitable relief	320, 795 500
Revenue collection and audit	347,079 000
Pensions, etc	131,9100 000
Interest on funded deht	280,048 825
Debts unpaid of past years	201,638 325
Printing accounts	40,478 500
Public worship	59,200 000
Fire company	25,000 000
Eventual expenses	7,000 000
	5,144.967 877
ppropriations for past year.	1,768,1875857

Increase ...... 1,376,780\$020

-The Diario da Manhan, of São Paulo, has suspended publication

- The stenmer Glensannex, from New York arrived at Pernambuyo un the 22ml ult.

- The Minas Geraes provincial assembly was opened on the 20th alt.

- São Paulo was risited by a tail storm on the evening of the 29th alt, but with no special damage so far as we are informed.

 The new liberal organ in São Paulo, O Tpi-ranga, has secured the contract for publishing the official acts of the government of that province

A shipment of 2,300 kilos of quinia and 138 kilos of sassafras was recently made from Santos They avere sent to Najdes, and are the legiming of two new industries for the province of São Paulo.

- Dr. Avellaneda, ex-president of the Argentino Republic, arrived in this port on the French packet Schegal, on the 30th ult. Our Argentine exchanges state that Dr. Avellaneda's visit is purely of a private character, and has no political significance

- The Contemporation of Campus, notes the arrival three of a man, arrestral for brutal treatment mount his own daughter, a girl of some 13 m 14 years. The brute is accused of having chained the girl to a post and then whipped her every day thring a period of four months.

- An American steam ting, the Pionor, on route to San Francisco, California, from Philadelphia, called at this part on the 31st alt, for coal. The Proper is a staunch little vyssel of 160 tons hoving good speed in her around the Horn taip. She made the distance between Pernanduco an Rin in five days.

- We have received the initial numbers of O Ypiranga, a new daily inau gurated in Sao Pauls on the 1st first. The Ypiranga, is the successor of the Diario da Manhan, whose material, make-up, and politics have been assumed by the new enter prise. The *Younga* starts out well, and has on best wishes for its success.

- A murder in the penal colony of Fernando the Normalia occurred on the 21st ult., a convict named Ventaida stabling and killing his comrade Emiliano. Ventania was first sent to Fernando fo even years for a homicide, and this is his second nurder during his residence there. For the first his sentence was extended to twenty years, and now it will probably be made perpetual.

- A personal encounter occurred in Pianhy the day hexause who Dr. valled another an his "reducation," so he struck his antagonist in the face. The ldow was followed by a cut with a whip. On the following day the two ductors met again, the one using a whip and the other a re-volver. One of them is now trying to get well, but with slight chances of success

An Escada correspondent of the Jarnal da Revife, Pyrnamlineo, relaive that on the 16th ult, in the early evening, the body of a dead man, carried ianimork, was brought into the town and taken to the cemetery for lorgial. A woman accomparied the remains, and stated that the deceased was a free man and was her husband. She then left twon. Later in the evening a report was circulated to the effect that the dead man was a slave who had liven whipped to death. The police authorities then put the convicty under guard, and on the following day the hedy was disinterred before winnesses. The scene which then followed is described as most horrible and revolting. The back of the unhappy man — a slave — was tacerated from the neck to the thighs, and was one horrible sore. His neck showed several holes made by the iron collar, and his lody here the marks of wher most inhuman eruelties. The poor wretch had slied a terrible death, the victim of cruelties and turiures which none lint savages could have perpetrated. And this is that purely "slomestic institution" about whose preservation and good name there is so much

In an official note of June 8, the Myxican min ister at Washington informs the American sevretary of state that the Mexican Congress has aliolished the expert duty on silver coin and bullion, the abilition to take effect on the first of Nivember next. This measure, it is believed, will conduce greatly to the development of the mining inclus tries of Mexico

THE situation of the conton crop in the United States as it existed at the middle of June a decrease of about 3 per cent as compared with last year in the acreage in the whole 173 cotton producing counties of the southern state The outlook was unpromising, and nothing pointed to an ultimately large yield, as the weather has been extremely unfavorable. To attain the result of a crup any thing like as large as the 1880-81 one would require exceptionall, fine weather for the remainder of the season, for a great deal has to be accomplished to compensale for the disad-vintage of a bad slart.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

-The D. Fedro 11 line obtained a gold medal at the Buenus Aires expusition.

-Traffic service was inaugurated on the Penha branch of the Mogyana railway on the 30th ult.

The completion of the Mogyana line to S. Simão, S. Paulo, was signalized by the entrance of a loco motive into that place on the 29th alt.

The June receipts of the "Recife no Limoeirn" ailway amannted to 12.627\$810, and the exrailway amounted penditures to 17,446\$500, leaving a deficit of

-The June receipts of the "Recife ao S. Fian railway amounted cisco" tailway amounted to 54.121\$426, and the expenditures to 103,302\$966, leaving a deficit of

—The Meromiil, of Petropolis, says that the first Riggenbach locomotive of the Principe do Gião Para railway has been mounted and tried over 500 meters of completed road.

-The minister of agriculture has ilrelated the r proposals, recently closed, for the construction of the Sabara extension of the Done Pedro II line, to be without effect. A new call will shortly be issued.

—During the half crar enting June 30 the receipts of the S. Leopoldu railway, of Rio Grande do Sul, amounted to 56,104\$400, and the expenditures to 62,193\$420, leaving a defivit of 5.990\$410.

Two proposals for the extension of the Sorn. caliana railicay to Itaputinga, São Paulo, irrre opened on the 24th ult., one signed by Fernando Autonio de Mellu and the other by Luiz Teixena Bittenrou t Sobrinho.

 A further subscription of £350,000 in debentures of the Rio and Minas railway was opened in London on the 24th ult. The deloutures were placed at £ 104. with 6 per cent, interest and a per cent, amortization. The subscription completes the vapital in quarante elehentures, the total amount being £ 866-875.

-The Chamber of Dypiniys has adouted an amendment to the hudget authorizing the construc-tion of a branch of the Dem Pedro II line to Ouro Preto, the capital of Muras Gerays. The road will Preto, the capital of annay treats. The croad sen-cost thousands of contos, and will benefit a few-contractors, some dozens of office-linders, a few-travelers and a limitled or so of shop-keepers.

-Proposals for the construction of the prolong-ation of the D. Pedro II line between Italia and Salená, Minas Gerays, wery opened on the 25th ult. Owing 10 a neglect to advertise, only a few were aware that proposals had been called for, consequently the competition was simply a larce, As it is a government job, however, the manner of effecting it occasions no surprise.

-The provincial garenment of Riv de Janeiro — the productal government of Rive de Janeiro has accepted the proposal of Manyal Gomes de Oliveiro for the purchase of the Cantagallo milway and the construction of its projected extensions. The amount to be paid for the read is 10,000,000\$, and the total cauntal authorized for the road and its extensions is 20,000,000\$, upon which the previous guarantees 6 per cent. The two principal extensions are those of the main line to a junction with the Leopoldina line and of the Rio Bonita branch to Macabé. The mad is to teren to the province at the cuil of 70 rvars.

The completion of track-laying on the extension —The completion of track-laying on the extension of the Mograna (allway from Casa Branca to S. Smian, Sao Paulo, newtweed on the 20th ulti-Thic extension of the Mograna line has a length of Se kilometers. The rook of construction was loggin by the witractors, Messrs Sampson & Brancon, in December, 1886. The first section of Brancon, in December, 1886. The first section of Brancon, in December, 1886. The first section of Accounter 1st, 4881, the second section of 32 kilometers not yet opened to traffice-was finished and delivered early in line test, and now the third and delivered early in June last, and now the third section of 32 kilometers, in less than twenty months from the inauguration of work, is completed and will be ready for regular traffic by the 15th inst. The second section invludes some 12 kilometers of very heavy work in crossing the Serra Arrependido, there having been considerable rock cuttings and heavy cubankinents. The exceptional rains of the The exo ptinnal rains of the last season delayed the twoks for a long period and occasioned considerable damage. This new ex-tension of the Moggana opens up one of the most fertile regions of San Paulo, and will unquestionably command a very profitable traffic.

THE secretary of the treasury has transmitted to Congress the report of the director of the mint upon the jarduct of gold and silver in the United States in 1881. Total product of gold for the year, \$34,70 000, and of silver. \$43,000,000. Colorado ta first place among the producing states, with a yield of invie than \$20,000,000; Caldornia follows with a yield of nearly \$19,000,000 and Nevala, which at one time ranked first, is now third, with a product of less than \$9,000,000.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenus Aires Herald of July 23.
—Sumlay the 6th of August is the clar fixed for the laying of the foundation stone of the new city of La Plata.

The shipments of jerked beef during the last fortnight were 336000 quintals for brazil and 211000 for Cuba.

The provincial legislature is in session, but, ike Congress, is doing muthing. A ridiculums proposition has been introduced to prohibit sheep farming within 60 miles of this city. It will not

The taxation on articles of consumption, 78-preially on meat and marketing, is such as to cherp food impossible. The public ought make energy man impossion. The panet might in rise in their might and strike this down, and every man irho upholds the nicked system.

—On July 9th, at Mercelus, was turned the

first sod of the Amilie railway, and, strange enough, a brief item serred to record on vient which is destined to work wonders in the country, heing to us what the Great Pacific railway was to the United States.

The Exhibition will close to day, the 23rd. Its last days have been clouded by scandal in tampering with the award of juries, the drawings of Interies, and organic inefficiency, and the The only redeeming feature in it all has been the enterprise and public spirit of the exhibitors

"The ratices of the Chili Industrial have beenne a perfect Babel, such is the confusion resulting from the complaints, claims, remanstrantes and stronger expressions of grierance awakened by the arbitrary conduct of the juries an prizes. To say that grass ignorance concerning the ments of the different exhibits has been displayed would be charitable.

-The Enter Rius railway, an American company organized under a concession and congressional guarantee, which asked for a rertificate of the guarantee, after months and years of delay and immurrable false impes, has been turned over to Congress, and, it is said, for the purpose of burial.

All these things are bill of instruction to the foreign capitalist, and, although for the sake of arreging explained, and amongs in the solution of the control and misches we should like to see capital coming here for great works, yet until there is a change of policy we should advise against it.

-Congress has been in session about three —Congress has been in session about me, months, and has slone nothing towards the many questions of great importance. The minicipal government of this city is still rague, provisional and inefficient, with only an energetic major to render it tolerable. The judicial status of the capital is still unsettleil, and no causes for a sum less than \$50 can be made or heard, because there are no tribunals haring authority, unr is there any sign of imprinc-The Gran Chacu railway concession has practically been resciment by the refusal of the rxecutive and Congress to grant a nominal change of conditions of the guarantee.

-The fact is, (in speaking of the Woodgate dock scheme (that up consideration whatever is given to the intestment of foreign capital which thus not come in the may of a loan, and pass through the hands of a farmed few who fatten thereupon. We state this fact, because me deem it our duty to main our foreign readers against disappointment. The of the times is towards the absorption of tendency of the times is towards the absorption of all possible power by the national government, who appear determined to create a central imperial porer, under the guise and name of republicanism, and, in this, Congress and the executive are in perfect accord. Telegraphs, banks, tailways, duckare already proposed to be made governmental affairs, a al imbrate the tembercy to absorption.

—We have the pleasure of a call this morning (14th) from Mr. Herbert H. Smuth, whose interesting articles on the "Rivers and Coast of Brazil" were quite a feature in the last rolume of Scribner's Monthly, and formed a readable limit of travel when subsequently published by Mesers, Scrilmer and Co. It is Mr. Smith's intention to grap to the head waters of the Parana, cross the 'dirule' the Herwein it and the Xingū, ilescend the latter to the Annazon, and end his voyage at Pará. In this, as in his recent travels in Hazil, he nill be accompanied by his wife. As a member of Professor Hartt's geological commission, Mr. Smith accomplished much mutable work in Brazil, and while attached to Dr. O. A. Derby's exploring party on the Amazon he contributed a fair share to the geographical knowledge of the remote affluent of the river, besides making, then as in previous expeditions, large collections of 'lepidoptera' and 'colleoptera.' We wish the intreplit explorer and his wife "bon voyage."

BRITISH SHIPRUILDING IN 1881.

The following is taken from the Manchester Guardian: "The total number of vessels built last year in the United Kingdom, exclusive of vessels year in the Cutter Kringdom, exclusive in tex-built for fineigners, was \$45, against \$22 in the preceding year, \$47 in 1879, 1,054 in 1878, and 1,092 in 1877. The tendency to build ships of larger size is very clearly indicated by the decline in the number built, as the aggregate tunnage of the ressels construited was larger last year than in any previous year, excepting only 1874, the figures for 1881 being 501, 184 tons, against 403,841 tons in 1881 heing 501, 184 tuns, agunts 405,044 tuns in 1880, 350,855 tuns in 1879, 428,245 tuns in 1878, and 433,650 tuns in 1877. The change in recent years from sailing to steam vessels naturally had tribat must be trgarded as an abnormal influence on the inhistry a few years back, and the high figures of 1874, when the romage built to carry the Bri tish flag aggregated 521,203 tons (the maximum total), must no doubt be attributed to this change. The gradual substitution of steam for sailing ships and the influence which it must have exerted unon the iron and steel trades is indicated by the fact that, while even as late as 1877 703 sailing ships, with an aggregate conactly of 212,320 tons were built, against unite 389 steamers, with an aggregate caparity of 221,430 tons, last year 359 sailing ressels, with an aggregate rapacity of only 04,420 tons were huilt, against 486 steamers, with an aggregate capacity of 408,764 tons. Indeed the steam tonnage alone constructed last year extreded the aggregate annie onstructur has year everteen the aggregate of the sailing and steam tomage built in any pierims year since 1878. The pancity of hish industries is again illustrated by the fact that last year, of the total sailing and steam turnage hull in the United Kingdom, only 14 ressels, with an the Chitest Kingdom, may 14 ressets, with a gaggregate of 13,853 tons, or about 24 per cent, of the whole, were built in Jush ports, and these exclusively at Belfast. In Scuthaul 227 vessels nere built for the British flag, and these had a capacity of 165,331 tons, or about 33 per cent, of the total for the United Kingdom. Of these Scotch ressels the great bulk were, in course, built on the Clyde, the duck yards on which river birnished 138,094 tons, 75 per cent. of this aggregate being steam tomage. The tumage limit in Great Britain for foreign countries last year showed a considerable expansion, the total being 107,604 tons, agains able expansion, the total being 107,001 two, against in 1879, 42,474 turns in 1878, 40,155 tous in 1879, 42,474 turns in 1878, and 17,26) turns in 1877. The figures for the last-manned year, however, were abunished to the average for the three years 1872 to 1874, for instance, having been over \$2,000 turns, while the average for the seventeen years 1864 to 1880 was over 46,000 turns; and, as the figures include war-ships boilt, for foreign powers, they would be those on wheth indication of the concannot be taken as a n-halde indication of the con-mercial demand. The considerable expansion in the foreign demand last year was largely influenced by French unders placed with British shiplen klers, partly in anticipation of the mangation bounties before it was definitely decided to allow a bounty nn French construction, and partly because the the sudden demand induced by the passing of the hill. As the construction bounties have led to the establishment of new building yards in France, the French demand is not unlikely to cease alto gether, The falling off in that quarter mar, however, he rom pensated for hydemands for nations such as those of Central and South America, which are entering epiace towers of development, and to supply the requirements of what will practically be now avenues of trade. The statistics of ressels built in for eign countries before us extend only to the end of 188). The tomage built in France in that year was only 12,629 tous, the amound returns showing a continuous decline from \$1,687 tons in 1872,

The Colombian government has granted a subrun up the Magdalena rater.

Wr are informed by captains of increning ressels from the West Indies that, thus for this sysom, there has been little or no yellow fever there; and that mutwithstanding statements. It the contrary that have found their may into the journals. Even Havana is enjoying unusual health, and the latest arrivals from Vera Cruz bring assurance that there is an sickness whatever at that port. Our own part are may add, is also enjuying an exemption from imported epidemic disease that is quite excep-There has not been a solitary case of fever at quarantine this season; whereas two years ago, in May and June, it will be remembered, there was so much sickness at the hospitals Linch ling Chagres fever and black vonit) that in some instances the employes and attendants ran array panie-stricken. This remarkable exemption from epidemic disease doubtless is largely that to the absence of intense heat, which has been a characteristic of the season in Southern latitudes as well as our nmn. An official report by Captain Belknap, U. S. N., says that no sensible progress has yet been made on the Panama canal; that its cest has been greatly underestimated, and that investors who wish returns will not put their money in the shares

#### LOCAL NOTES

-Satisfactory experiments have been made with the new torpedo launch in this port.

-The revenue cutter Almirante Barross and the envette Granakara are to be fitted up with the electric light.

meeting of the Associação Commercial or the 20th alt. roled against the new rate for exchange brukerage of 1/4 ner cent., and in favor of the abbrate of 3/16 per cent.

The United States minister to the Argentin Republic, Hun, Thomas O. Oshurue, passed through this port on the Pacific Mail steamer *Litterasse*, on the 26 ult., en route for home.

—The minister of agricultum has placed 3 more at the disposal of the Brazilian consul at to meet the expenses attendant upon the exhibition of cuffee samples. It round seen that Paris is a very expensive place as compared with other cap itals

-The Globo is responsible for the statement that an moder for 105 Krupp guns was made under the administration of the Samina ministry, by the ministry of war Franklin Doria, and that a part of this order is now on its way to Brazil. The Globs also says that the present minister of trar has ordered from Europe 20,000 Cumblain rifles in great haste.

-The hotel thirres have been unusually active lately, and have reaped an exceptionally good har rest. On the morning of the 28th ult, mic of them entered the ruom of the Barão do Rio das Velhas, at the Royal Flotel, Kna Fresca, and carried of 1,172\$ in cash, besides serreal other artirles. As usual the police have begun an investigation.

- The anthronological exposition at the national museum, which has been in preparation for so long a time, was formally opened on the 29th ult, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, the Princess Imperial and the Cumbed En, and a large assemblage of distinguished visitors. Small as may be the real scientific value of this exhibition, it certainly affords a highly interesting collection of emissities well worth seeing.

-According to our colleague, the Messager Revisit, Manrice Grau will arrive here toward the end of October with a French opera troupe. He has lately engaged some of the best singers in Pacisfur a easin in the United States from which he will probably make up a special troupe for Rio and Buemis Aires. His coming will be eagerly awaited here, especially by those who are becoming fired of Ferraci's impositions.

-In reply to the pytition of Messers Wilson Sans & Co. Limited, the minister of agriculture has extended the time for placing new steamers on the American mail service to the month of October, the company to smal freighted steamers in the mean time without subsidy and to forfeit one half of the subsidy for April, May and June. Should the new steamers and be ready in October the contract will be considered as rescinded.

-Mr. Alexambre Wagner, for some thirty years a resident of this city, thenty-seren of which were spent at the head of an important commercial house tonk his departure for Europe on the 25th ult, with the intention of residing there permanently. Mr. Wagner's mercantile enteer in Brazil has been ar active and successful one, and he num retires native and successful one, and he may retires with a large furture while yet in the prime of the. Mr. Wagner leaves a host of friends who regret his retirement from the active commercial life of this city, and who will be glad to welcome him here again a great many times in the future.

- An important robbery occurred in a hotel of this city on the 25th alt. Mr. Adolpho Oppenheim heing the victim to the annual of about 65,000\$. He had just arrived from Minas a here he had licen settling the estate of a brother, and was stopping at the Hutel Fluminense, on Rua da Urugnapana. He had already transferred the greater part of the immer into bills of exchange for transmission to the manage into but at exchange for transmission of access. White absent from the borel on the 25th loss non-max holden into and the entire amount, both bills and cash, were carried away. The police are investigating—but with the usual results.

-As an illustration of him the public departments are administered, Deputy Ferreira Vianna stated hefure the Chamber on the 28th nlt. that in the period between 182–73 and 1879-80 the department of agriculture had expended in special credits the sum of 93586,904\$. In one year the hulget authorized an expenditure of 16,000,000\$, but the minister expenditure of 16,000,000\$, in the following year parliament appropriated 16,000,000\$ again, and the minister superior of the proposition of the property of the period of the peri and the minister suent 47,000,000\$; then parliamen cut alown the appropriation to 14,000,000\$000

—probably in order to balance the budget and the minister expended 44,000,000\$. With departmental administration of this character, the regular annual attempt to balance the budget nould seem to be nothing less than para ingles ver.

-The British legation and consulate have been removed to No. 8. Traressa ile D. Manoel.

The mails of the Glensanner, which were trans frered at Peniand uco, were received here on the 1st

"The telegraph department has recently brunn to collect a tax of 100 reis on the previous filled

ont for the payment of telegrams.

—The minister of marine has ordered the preparation of plans and specifications for the unstruction of two ironclad gunboats,

—The Gazeta of yesterday announces the failure

of the Club Imhustrial of Buenus Aires, under whose direction the recent exhibition was held,

—The thirty-sixth birthday anniversary of the

Princess Imperial occurred on the 29th alt. ppropriately observed both here and in the poor

-The second election for aldermen is called but the 9th instant. The apathy of the press and the public promises to insure the election of the worst men on the tickets.

-With Botanical Ganlen R. R. stock at 1957 its ancient ritemies organizating for stock —and not at 15\* per share either—the question naturally arises: How about that "supreme mo-ment of victory?"

-The ilmusits received by the government sai — The dynastis received by the government san-ings bank of this vity during the first ball of July ammonutal to 208,9978, and the withdrawals to 196,0878705. The total amount on deposit on the 15th alt. was 11,131,3628961.

—The past mouth has been one of significant activity in the war department, the stones of war

material, magazines, arsenals, etc., etc., heing subjected to minute inspection by the Conde d'Ec and prominent military offirers.

-The new patent law, or rather the substitute for the bill presented by the late. Minister linarque ile Maccilo, passed the Senate in the 19th ulti, and is non before the Chamber for concurrence. The new project is somewhat complicated in its provisions, but is a decided improvement on the old

-Among the events of the past treek was the raning the cruck in the now famous Pedlegalho (eservoir. The fissure extends nearly across the reservoir. An examination was held in again—probably to fill the crack. There has been a mysterious silence alout it ever since.

-The c ief social erent of the season in the English society of this capital occurred on the 3rd instant in the marriage of Miss Flora, daughter of Affred McKinnell Esq., to Mr. Edward R.S. Benest, of the enginee,'s corp of the City Improvements Co. The neutling took place at the English Church, which was elegantly decorated for the occasion In the crening a reception and hall were given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McKinnell in Rua da Passagem in honor of the event, at which a large number of guests were entertained. The affair has been a source of sincere pleasure to the many friends of the bridal pair, and it is hoped will be for them the opening of a long and happy life ngether.

#### COMMERCIAL

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 77 d.
10 do do di in U. 5.
10 sold 1\$4, sp.rt £1. siz. \$4.5 cents.
do \$1.0 (U. 5. cois) in Brazilian gold. \$87.7
du of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. \$85.5

Value of £1 sterling of

EACHANGA.

EACHANGA.

If y 24—The market opened to-day in the same condition in which it cheed on the 2001, the official rares of the lumbs brings  $\pi/4$  and the New London and Brazilian thank drawing in head office at  $\pi/4$  and the New London and Brazilian thank drawing in head office at  $\pi/4$  and find-day the market became ful and all the bonds reduced their rare in  $\pi/4$ . The cane for this decline was the security of private like multiple fact of the government having taken L 200,000. In private paper small transactions, were effected at  $\pi/4$  off, and  $\pi/4$  and  $\pi/4$ . The rares on France were  $\pi/4$  bank and 442—443 pin ate. Soverrigues odd at  $\pi/4$  yea and  $\pi/4$  at  $\pi/4$  when was the brazilian from from partial mathematical forms  $\pi/4$  and  $\pi/4$  and

pin ate. Soverrigus sold at 143/20 and 143/20 cash.

July 25.—To-day the market became firm again and the official
rate of the hanks was again raised to 248. Private paper
was negotiated at 24/2 and 24 1916 on London and 44/3 or
Trance. Suvereigns sold at 147/20 cash.

July 26.—The market comfuned from though functive. The
hanks maintained their rate of 24/3 and the New London
and Hrazilion Dank drew on head office at 21/10. In
private (apper a small braines) was done at 27/10 on London
and at 25/20 on New York. Sovereigns closed at 14/200
sellers, 118/260 hayers.

sellers, 118-60 huyers. Inly 27.—There was no change to-day in the market, Small tunuschims were effected in hank paper at 217:6 or head office, and in private paper at 21% and 21 ept- on Landon and 28-60 on New York. The bank rates of France was 445. Sovereign sold at 118:80 and 118:70 cmsh. July 28.—There was less firmous apparent to-day, though the rates runwined utchanged at 21% bank, 21716 on head office and 21%—ept- private paper. On France small transactions unds. Place at 444—445 bank and 439 private. Sovereigns closed at 11%-po sellers, 118:70 lunges. inly 29.-To-day the market was ngain firm but only si transactions were effected at 217176 bank paper on h

6	THE RIO
office and at 211/2-21916 private. Sovereigns closed at	July 29.
11\$280 sellers, 11\$270 buyers. The business done during	r Six per cent apolices 1,072 000
the week closing to-day has been very limited, there hav- ing been few takers of bank paper and a great scarcity of	2,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$
private bills, the latter owing to the continued stagnation in our export market.	24 Banco do Commercio ist serie
July 31 The market opened to-day at the same rates at	21 Carangola R.R
which it closed on Satvrday, the banks maintaining the official rate of 21 1/2 but drawing on head offices at 21 7/15.	8 Quissanii debentures 205 000
Private paper, which continues scarce, was negotiated at	31 Sorocabana debentures of £50
213/2 and 21 9116. In bank paper on France some small transactions were effected at 445. Sovereigns sold at 11\$270	July 31.
and 11\$280 cash.  August 1.—To-day the market presented more frinness and	10 Six per cent apolices
though the official rate of the banks remained at 213% they	23,000\$ Apolices of Rio Grande. par 8 Provincial apolices of 200\$ 103 %
drew on head offices at 21 7116 and 2114. Private paper was passed at 21 916 and 215% on London and at 438 on France.	2,000\$ Six per cent apolices of small amounts 1,065 oco
Sovereigns closed at 11\$300 sellers, 11\$270 buyers August 2.—There was no material alteration in the market	5 Banco do Brazil
to-day and the business transacted was unimportant at	30 Integridade Insurance
21 716 bank and 21 916 private on London, 442 private on France and 545 private on Hamburg. Sovereigns were	50 Botanical Garden R.R., bnyer's option till
unchanged.  August 3.—The market to-day was unchanged at the following	Dec 3t
official rates: London 213/ 90 dps	5 Macahé e Campos debentures
Paris 446 ,, Hamburg 548 ,,	August 1.
Italy 458 3 d/s	70 Six per cent apolices
Portugal 247% ,, Small transactions were effected on London at 217116 bank	14,000\$ Provincial apolices of Rio Grande par
paper on head office and at 21 916 and 21 1/2 private. Sovereigns closed at 11\$260 bits ers.	5 do of Pernambuco p.ar 155 Banco do Brazil
-According to its annual report the "Confiança" insurance	50 Sorocabana R R
company of this city effected insurances on property to a total value of 53,730,420\$ during the last fiscal year, of	194 do for Ang. 5 250 0x0
which 8,622,400\$ were maritime and 45,108,020\$ were	55 Macalié e Campos R R
landrisks. The total amount received in premiums was 209,- 538\$800, and that paid out on losses 98,179\$595. The two	15 Garantia Insurance
dividends for the year amount to 5\$ per share, (20\$ paid up) which is equivalent to 25 per cent. The sum of 15,000\$ was	Ang. 2.
carried to account of reserve fund which now amounts to	55 Six per cent apolices
175.000\$.  —The July returns at the custom house at this port show	88 do 291 0 0
the total receipts to be 3,466,293\$433 as follows: Imports	50 Bauco do Commercio and serie 162 000
Despacho mentimo	13 210 Fidelidade Insurance
Other sources 2,458 117 3,466,293\$433	50 do
Deposits	130 Banco Predial hyp. notes with int 7812 130
Inland revenue returns 508,215 093	Ang. 3.
SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	24 Six per cent apolices
July 22. 26 Six per cent apolices	100 Banco do Brazit
127 do	60 Banco Industrial
149 Banco Commercial, bu'rs option till Aug. 31 240 000	Oct. 20, ex div
50 Banco Industrial	200 do buyer's option till Dec 31. 195 00.
130 Alliança Insurance	20 Carris Urbanos     237 000       36 Macabée Campos     226 000
20 Brazil Industrial 240 000	100 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes 95% %
100 Porto Feliz debentures 100 000	50 [7c] 31d serie
400 Banco Predial hypoth n of June 21 76 %	HARKET REPORT.
73 Six per cent apolices	Rio de Janeiro, Angust 4th, 1882.
18,000\$ Provincial apolices	Exports.  Coffee—During the period under review, since our last
75 Integridade Insurance	report on the cand ult, our market has been somewhat more
July 25	nctive owing to the slight increase in the receipts, the daily average of which during the last to days of July, was 9,155
9 Six per cent apolices	bags against 6,991 bags in the preceding 10 days, Currency prices have been raised 210 reis per 10 kilos for Su-
2 do	perior and Good First, 200 reis for Regular First, 140 reis f.r. Ordinary First and 70 reis for Good Second, those of Ordinary
2,000\$ National Loan of 1879	Second being unchanged
5 União dos Lavradores	The advance on the bener grades is more marked than that on the lower ones on account of their continuing to be very
116 Banco Predial, hyp notes with int 78 °/o	sparingly represented in the small stock on hand.  The sterling cost of coffee to day, as compared with that on
July 26. 7 Six per cent apolices	the 22nd ult., shows an advance of 2/ per cwt. for prime to fair. United States, 1/7 per cwt. for Good Channel; 1,1 per cwt. for
3 Banco Rural,	Fair Channel and 7d. per cwt. for Low Channel cargoes.
100 do and serie 16t 000 3 Fidelidade Insurance 220 000	The sales since the 22nd ult. have been 107,220 bags, viv: 66,490 bags for United States
100 Integridade Insurance 75 500	35.820 ,, Europe 3,000 ,, Cape of Good Hope
100 Nova Permanente Insurance	1,919 ,, Elsewhere
100         Carris Villa Isabel	107,220 bags,
126 Macahé e Campos R. R. do 931/2 0/6	The total sales during the month of July amount to 220,220 bags, viz:
113 Banco do Brazil hypothnotes (7 c) 95 % July 27.	138,220 bags for United States
26 Six per cent apolices	63,230 , Europe 8,300 , Cape of Good Hope
103.00 Provincial apolices of 200\$	to,270 ,, Elsewhere
7 do	220,220 bags.  Receipts during the first 3 days of this month have averaged
10 Fidelidade Insurance 220 000	8,651 bags per day,
140 Hotanical Garden R.R 190 000	The clearances have been: 'United States:
190 000 190 000 190 000 3 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes {7c.}	July 22 New York Gr str India (& 5,356 Santes) 20,092
45 do 95¼ "Li	22 do Bristr Maria (& 1,0920 Santss) 16,876 28 do Nor bgn Sif
226 Banco Predial hypoth, n. of July 21 75 ½ % July 28.	24 do Br str <i>Donati</i>
161 Six per cent apolices 1,072 000	27 Baltimore Am bk New Light 5.578
40 do	Aug. 2 do Am bk Gamailel
4 Integridade insurance	July 21 Hamburg Gr str Rio [& 4,630 Santos] 4,676 22 Marseille Fr str Navarre
100 Carris Villa Isabel. 245 000 25 do 242 000	24 London Br str Tagus 974
100 Sorocabana R.R 106 000	25 Liverpool Fr str Valparaiso 1,122
50 do	26 Hamburg Gr sir Monteviden [& 11,344]. 6,8.8 29 El sinore Br lug Vick & Mebane 4,300
29 Carris S. Christovão	31 Liverpool Belg str Kepler
62 Macahé e Campos debentures	Elsewhere:
92 "9	part as temperated at the transcaure

0	, THE KIO	NEWS.					
office and at 21/2-219/16 private. Sovereigns closed at	July 29.	The total clearances in July were:	-The 287,214 bags of coffee despatched had the following destinations:				
11\$280 sellers, 11\$270 buyers. The business done during the week closing to-day has been very limited, there hav-	r Six per cent apolices	for United States 172,848 bags, against 142,701 in July 1881 ,, Europe 57,595 ii 130,284 iii ,, C, of Good H 8,502 ii 18,964 ii	bags value				
ing been few takers of bank paper and a great scarcity of private bills, the latter owing to the continued stagnation	40 Banco Rural 275 000 24 Banco do Commercio 1st serie 220 000	West Co.ist 2,238 ,, 4,109 ii	United States 201,805 4,105,993\$320 Lurope 78,395 1,606,712 160				
in our export market.	37 Confiança Insurance 50 000	total 241,283 305,148	Cape of Good Hope 4,500 92,400 000 River Plate 2,454 50,400 540				
ily 31The market opened to-day at the same rates at which it closed on Satvrday, the banks maintaining the	7 Fidelidade Insurance 220 coo	and the total clearances during the 7 months from January 151 to July 3151 amount to:	Valparaiso 60 1,238 400				
official rate of 21% but drawing on head offices at 21716.  Private paper, which continues scarce, was negotiated at	8 Quissanii debentures	hags 1,166,685 for United S. against 985,110 same per. 81	287,214 5,886,744 420				
211/2 and 21 9116. In bank paper on France some small	300 Banco Predial hypoth. n. without int 76 %	487,083 Europe ,, 1,128,199 ,,	Imports.				
transactions were effected at 445. Sovereigns sold at 11\$270 and 11\$280 cash.	July 31. 10 Six per cent apolices	50,020 C. of G II ,, 60,531 ,, 21,783 R. P.&WC ,, 30,377 ,,	Flotte.—The arrivals since our last report consist of 3,500 barrels per Aquidneck from Baltimore				
ngust 1To-day the market presented more firmness and though the official rate of the banks remained at 2134 they	52 do	1,730,454 bags 2,204,217	3, 80 , Persian from Richmond				
drew on head offices at 21 7116 and 2114. Private paper was	8 Provincial apolices of 200\$	showing a decrease of 473,763 bags, compared with the clear- ances in the same period of last year, viz:	300 n Desirade from Montreal				
passed at 21 9116 and 21% on London and at 438 on France. Sovereigns closed at 11\$300 sellers, 11\$270 buyers	5 Banco do Brazil	181,575 bags increase to United States 3,383 Canada	3, soo half hags per Unifieratise from Valparaise. The sales have been about \$,300 barrels and stock in first.				
ngust 2.—There was no material alteration in the market to-day and the business transacted was unimportant at	too Banco do Commercio and Serie	649,216 decrease Europe 0,911 Cape of Good Hope 8,504 " River Plate and West Coast,	hands to day amounts to about 20,000 barrels				
21 716 bank and 21 916 private on London, 442 private on	10 Fidelidade Insurance 220 000		We quote: Richmond 1st 23 000—23 500				
France and 545 private on Hamburg. Sovereigns were unchanged.	50 Botanical Garden R.R., buyer's option till Dec 3t	7,758 bags against 10.870 in July 1881	, 23d 22 000—22 500 Baltimore 1st 21 500—22 000				
august 3.—The market to-day was unchanged at the following official rates:	10 Industrial Fluminense	0.641 1870	n 2nd 19 nov-20 one				
London 21% 90 dls Paris 446 ,,	50 Canis Urbanes 235 000	, 7,861 , 1875 , 7,826 , 1877	St. Louis 21 500—21 750 Castilla 22 500				
Hamburg 548 ,,	August 1. 70 Six per cent apolices	,, 6,749 ,, 1876 We quote, per 10 kilos:	Interior 20 000—20 500 Canadians 22 500—23				
Italy 458 3 d/s Portugal 247% ,,	6 Provincial apolices of 200\$ 103 %	Washed	Chili 18 000-18 500				
Small transactions were effected on London at 21 7116 bank paper on head office and at 21 9116 and 2114 private. Sov-	14,000\$ Provincial apolices of Rio Grande par 5 do of Pernambuco par	Good first 4 150 — 4 360 Regular first 3 750 — 3 950	River Plate 20 000-21 000 Market steady.				
ereigns closed at 11\$260 buyers.	155 Banco do Brazil	Ordinary first 3 340 3 540	Arrivals in July 44,070 harrels viz:				
-According to its annual report the "Confiança" insurance ompany of this city effected insurances on property to a total	20 Brazil Industrial	Good second 2 790 3 000 Ordinary second 2 250 2 520	42,020 barrels from United States 360 barrels from Canada				
alue of 53,730,420\$ during the last fiscal year, of	55 Michael Chimpos A Personal Committee and accommittee and ac	and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:	1,750 bags from Chile				
thich 8,622,400% were maritime and 45,108,020% were and risks. The total amount received in premiums was 209,-	6 National Loan of 1879	Prime United States 4.750= 40/4 10-71 cts	44,070 birtels against 13,374 in July 1881				
38\$800, and that paid out on losses 98,179\$595. The two ividends for the year amount to 5\$ per share, (20\$ paid up)	50 Carris Villa Isabel	1-mod , 4-350= 4 $\sqrt{8}$ G 91 , Fair to good , 4-150= 4 $\sqrt{10}$ 9.50 , har , 4-050= 4711 9.30 ,	Total arrivals since January 1st 224,130 barrels				
chich is equivalent to 25 per cent. The sum of 15,000\$ was	Ang. 2. 55 Six per cent apolices	Good Channel	against 192,713 , same period 1881  Pitch Pine.—No arrivals.				
arried to account of reserve fund which now amounts to 75,000\$.	20 Fanco do Brazil	Low , 2,750 31/ 6.68 , it, a b ex freight and commission, exchange 21/5 in sterling	The market continues from				
—The July returns at the custom house at this port show he total receipts to be 3,466,293\$433 as follows:	88 do	and at par in American gold )	There were no arrivals in July and the total arrivals since January 1st remain at 4,527,978 feet				
mports	50 Hauco do Commercio and serie	Stock is estimated to-day at 93,000 bags.	against 4,538.420 ,, same period 1881				
Despacho meritimo. 10,302 432 Exports 577,306 197 2,458 117	100 Docas D. Pedro II	To 1 vi. clearances of coffee from Rio during the month	White Pine.—No arrivals. Market firm.				
3,466,203\$433	311 Carris Villa Isabel 250 (03)	from July 181 to July 3181.	We quote 112—117 reis per foor Artivals in July 178,772 feet				
Deposits         23,280 gor           Restitutions         3,186 869           aland revenue returns         508,215 cog	130 Banco Predial hyp. notes with int 78½ 'la	DESTINATION 1882 1881 1890	against 393,906 ,, in July (88)				
sales of STOCKS AND SHARLS.	Ang. 3. 24 Six per cent apolices	UNITED STATES Bags. Bogs. Bags.	Total arrivals since January 181 1,575,106 keet against 1,998,070 same period 1881				
July 22.	2,00.0\$ Provincial apolices	New York 136.767 105 965 103 522 Bahimore. 24 301 31 806 24 296	Swedish Pine -Anitale:				
26 Six per cent apolices	40 Banco Rural 970 0 0	Hampion Roads f o	708 doren per La Bel'r from Carl-hanin, which have been sold at 37\$000 per dozen, and 177 dozen per Heros from				
2000 Provincial apolices of 2005 102 00	60 Banco Industrial	Sayannah	Hamburg, sold before arrival.  Market firm.				
149 Banco Commercial, bu'rs option till Aug. 31 240 000 50 Banco Industrial	Oct. 20, ex div	New Orleans 7 200 5 000 -	Arriva's in July 2114 flozen				
6 do	100 Carris Villa Isabel 250 0:0	Collection	Total arrivals since January 1st 7633 dozen				
110 Carris S. Christovão 365 000	20 Carris Urbanes	Total 172 848 142 791 127 818	against 1841 ,, same period 1881 Spruce PineArrivals:				
20 Brazil Industrial. 240 000 24½ Architectonica. 110 000	100 Bauco do Brazil hyp notes	Channel I a	326,007 feet per Europa from Portland, which have been				
100 Porto Feliz debentures	1/613/4	Antwert 5 420 6 293 2 025	watchoused and 62,028 , Brazil from Halifax,				
July 24	HARKET REPORT.	Liverpool, London & Sont'pton 8 002 10 707 17 811 Bordeaux 250 9 251 4 226	Arrivals in July 326,097 feet against — ,, in July 1831.				
73 Six per cent apolices	Rio de Janeiro, Angust 4th, 1982.	Portugal 399 - 27	Total arrivals from January 1st to July 11st				
50 Hanco do Commercio 1st serie 218 000	Exports.  Coffee—During the period under review, since our last	Mednetranean	1,502,201 feet against 289,046 ,, same period 1881				
75 Integridade Insurance	report on the cand ult, our market has been somewhat more active owing to the slight increase in the receipts, the daily	Erskwirks	Kerosene.—Noanivals.				
July 25	average of which during the last to days of July, was 9,155	Cape of Good Hope 8 502 18 964 5 692	Marker flat. We quote to day 6\$200 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.				
9 Six per cent apolices	bags against 6,001 bags in the preceding 10 days, Currency prices have been raised 210 reis per 10 kilos for Su-	River Plate & West Coast 2 338 4 109 5 255  Total	Arrivals in July 8, soo cases against 20,650 , in July 1881.				
2 do	perior and Good First, 200 reis for Regular First, 140 reis for Ordinary First and 20 reis for Good Second, those of Ordinary	United States 178 848 142 791 127 818	Total arrivals since January 1st 116,400 cases				
10 Santo Antonio de Padua R.R 175 000		Europe	against 126,996 ., same per 1881.  Lord-No arrivals. Market finn.				
5 União dos Lavradores	on the lower ones on account of their continuing to be very	Total	We quote 500 reis per lb. for George in large lors and 510 reis in retail.				
116 Banco Predial, hyp notes with int 78 %. July 26.	sparingly represented in the small stock on hand.  The sterling cost of coffee to day, as compared with that on	Toral clearances of coffee from Rio during the 7 months	Arrivals in July 4,850 kegs and 30 cases				
7 Six per cent apolices	the 22nd ult., shows an advance of 2/ per cwt. for prime to fair. United States, 1/7 per cwt. for Good Channel; 1/1 per cwt. for	from Jan. 181 to July 3181.	against 10,250 ,, in July 1881. Totalarivals since January 1st				
3 Banco Rural,	Fair Channel and 7d. per cwt. for Low Channel cargoes.	DESTINATION 1882 1881 1880	37,656 kegs and 75 cases against 51,130 and 215 same per 1881.				
100 do 2nd serie	The sales since the 22nd ult. have been 107,220 bags, viz: 66,490 bags for United States	UNITED STATES Bags. Bags. Bags	against 51,130 ., and 215 ,, same per 1881.  Rosin,No arrivals.				
100 Integridade Insurance 75 500	35.820 , Enrope 3,000 , Cape of Good Hope	New York. 870,626 592,054 402,766 Bahimore 209,333 178,423 193,059	Market unchanged at 97000 500 per barrel				
100         Nova Permanente Insurance         33 000           50         Sorocabana R R         103 000	1,919 ,, Elsewhere	Richmond	Arrivals in July 170 barrels against 1,150 a. in 1881.				
100         Carris Villa Isabel.         240 000           150         Leopoldina debentures.         199 000	107,220 bags,	Savannah	Total arrivals since January 181 3,841 barrels against 5,516 ,, same per, 188;.				
126 Macahé e Campos R. R. do 931/2 %	The total sales during the month of July amount to 220,220 bags, viz:	Galvesion	Turpentine.—Noamivals.				
113 Banco do Brazil hypothnotes (7 c) 95 % July 27.	138,220 bags for United States	Key West 1 o	Market quiet and prices declined to 500-510 reis per ki'o. Arrivals in July 95 cases				
26 Six per cent apolices	63,230 1, Europe 8,500 ,, Cape of Good Hope	Total, 1,166,58: 985,110 741,13.	against 725 ., in July 1881. Total arrivals since January 181 2,917 cases				
103.000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$	10,270 ,, Elsewhere	Channel f o 7,700 30,271 14,900 Havre 38,241 158,440 65,273	ngainst 2,520 , same per, 1881.				
7 do 291 000 30 Banco Rural 275 000	220,220 bags.  Receipts during the first 3 days of this month have averaged.	North of Europe & Baltic 220,007 273,025 201,419	Codfish.—The arrival consist of				
10 Fidelidade Insurance 220 000	8,651 bags per day,	Lishon f. 0 29,042 65,954 30,840	203 cases per Hannover from Bremen 1,842 tubs and 220 cases per Brazil from Hahlax				
30 Garantia Insurance	The clearances have been:  United States:	Portugal   3,690   8,087   520   Mediterranean   83,166   201,420   73,383	1,383 per D. sixude from do 565 cases per Rosavio from Hamburg				
100 do for July 29	July 22 New York Gr str India (& 5,356 Santess 20,092	Total	Arrivals in July 2,455 tubs and 2,575 cises				
45 do	22 do Br. str. Maria (& 1,0920 Santss) 16,876 22 do Nor bgn Sif	ELSEWHERE  Canada  Cape of Good Hope  Sooto  Sooto	against 2,531 ., m July 1881 Total arrivals since January 1st				
July 28. 75 34 "la	24 do Br str <i>Donati</i>		21,780 tubs and 7,285 cases against 24,010 8,415 same period 1881.				
161 Six per cent apolices 1,072 000	27 Baltimore Am bk New Light 5.578	Totals 75,786 90,908 59,345	The market continues firm at 27 8000 for talls, 23\$000 for barrels and 28 000 for cases in retail.				
40 do	Europe:	United States,166,685 983,110 741.132 Europe	Conts.—Arriva's:				
4 Integridade insurance	July 21 Hamburg Gr str Rio [& 4,630 Santos] 4,676	Total	1,319 tons per Ceylan from Liverpool 280 — Clasa Novella from Swansea				
100 Carris Villa Isabel 245 000	24 London Br str Tagus 974	-The goods despatched for expert at the Rio custom house	1,032 , Frank Pendieton from Cardiff				
25 do	25 Liverpool Br sur l'alparaiso 1,122	during the month of July were as follows.	1,656 , Athenas from do				
50 do	26 Hamburg Grait Monterides [8 11.214] 68.8	Coffee 287, 214 lags 5,856,7443420 Sugar 6,838 bags 83,394 200 Hides 5,332 50,892,000	Armals in July 20,338 tons against 23,205 in July 1881				
29 Carris S. Christovão	31 Liverpool Belg str Kepler 175		Total arrivals since January 1st 130,892 tons				
62 Macahé e Campos debentures 93 %		Horns 30,000 3,600 000	against 125.637 same period tE81 Quotations continue nominal in the absence of sales.				
200 Banco do Brazil, hyp. notes (7c.)	25 River Plate Belg str Hipparchus 200	Wool 14 bales 1,015 000 Brandy 6 Casks 209 320	Cernent.—Arrivals: 530 casks per Bourgague from Marseilles				
490 Ranco Predial, hyp. notes without int 76 %	29 East London Nor bgn Spica 3,002	6,123 735 130					

```
totions:

| bigg | bigg
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     tralue
4,135,993$32a
1,606,712 16a
92,400 000
50,400 540
1,238 400
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          5,886,744 420
                                                                                                                                                                                                         Imports.
        Conn.—The arrival since our last report coasist of 3,500 barrels per Aquidinock from Baltimore 3,500 barrels per Aquidinock from Baltimore 3,500 m. Perstain from Baltimore 300 m. Pestrand from Montrel 300 m. Pestrande from Montrel 3,500 hardinage per Talparation from Valquinian et sales have liven about $5,000 barrels and stock in first 5 to day amounts to about $5,000 barrels
    $ to dey amounts in almost 200,000 tames

| Richmond ext | 23 | 000—23 | 500 | |
| Richmond ext | 23 | 000—23 | 500 |
| Balminer | 15 | 23 | 000—23 | 500 |
| Balminer | 15 | 23 | 000—23 | 000 |
| St. Louis | 81 | 500—21 | 500 |
| St. Louis | 81 | 500—21 | 500 |
| Castilla | 23 | 000 |
| Interior | 20 | 000—20 | 500 |
| Chilli | 15 | 000—18 | 500 |
| River Plate | 20 | 000—21 | 000 |
| ark et stendy.
                Let steady.
                    s.ds in July 44,070 harrels viz:
                    42,020 barrels from United States
360 barrels from Canada
1,730 bags from Chile
            41,070 biriels

$13,674 , it fully (88)

arrivals since January (54,994,130 barrels

against 194,713 , same period (88)
        ngamat 1997, 3 , same period 1891

Heft Pitte.—No arrivals a

see market continues firm

serse were no arrivals in July and the total arrivals since

ony 1st tennals at 4,575,078 feet

ag ditst 4,582,470 ,, same period 1881
    agains 4 4,52,790 feet agains 4 4,52,790 feet agains 4 4,52,790 feet agains 4 4,52,790 feet agains 4 5,62,790 feet agains 4 5,62,600 feet agains 4 5,63,600 feet agains 4 5,600 feet agains 4 5,600 feet agains 6,600 feet agains 6,6
            osa je sa Zazeja mon tenani, w
wareloused and
jess je sa zazeja je sa je sa je sa je
ujul 326,097 feet
against — , in July 1831,
alarivish from Janury 184 to July 184
1, 602,001 feet
against 289,046 , Same period 1881
                rosene.—No anivals,
rkei flat. We quote to day 6$700 per case for Devoe's
    after tan.

ant. July 8, coo cases

against 20,650 , in July 1881,

against 20,650 , is July 1881,

alalarivals since Janany 181 176, 400 rases

against 126,556 , same per 1881,
against 120,550 , Sana par and Stomerical Section 20,550 , Sana par and Stomerical Section 20,550 , Sana par and Stomerical Section 20,550 , Sana par against 1,550 , Sana par 1,5
        situ.—No arrivals, artiset unchanned at 9 food-17 500 per larrel rivals in July 170 harrels agoinst 1,152 n. in 1881, tall arrivals since January 10 3,3841 harrels against 5,516 n. une per 1883.
            urpentine.—Naanivas,
urket quietand priese derlined to 500-510 reis per ki'o,
riaski n July 95 cases
against 725 ". in July 1881,
nal anivals since Jamary 31 4,247 cases
against 2,570 ". same per, 1881.
        els and 28 000 for cases in retail.

Onl's — Arrica's:

180 — Crisa Newfie from Ewerpool

180 — Caria Newfie from Swannes

1010 — Frank Prodection from Swannes

1010 — Lender from Greenock

1,656 — Afterior from do

maked in July 2013 toos

2 gainst 25,025 — in July 1881

otal arrivals since Jonary 181 130,592 nots

2 gainst 25,537 — same period 1821

toutions continue nominal in the absence of sales.
```

Arrivals in July 14,390 casks against 2,213 in July 1831
Tool arrivals lace January 1st 65,617 casks against 38,396 in some period 1831
Market firm. We quote:
English 7,5000—7,500
German 6,5000—7,500
Hay—Arrivals 1,5000—7,500
Hologory 5,500—6,500
Hologory 6,500—6,500
Hologory 6,500
Hologory 6,500 1633 , Peterly/this from do Arrivals in July (6,3 to bugs agained 15,853 ,, in July 1881, Taral arrivals since January 14 3°,748 bugs 2,2mut 27,747 , same per. 1881, Market firm at 58,2000-1584,0 per bug. Market firm at \$\$\pi\_{200}\$...\$\$\psi\_{200}\$ per lag.

Bean, Antivakt

son bags per this from River Plate

\$\pi\_{200}\$ in Parketathe from do

\$\pi\_{200}\$ in Parketathe from do

\$\pi\_{200}\$ in Parkethe from do

Articals in july 3, 200 bags

against \$\pi\_{3.4}\$ in July 1881.

Total articals slice January 18, 3, 3,016 bags

against \$\pi\_{3.4}\$ if \$\pi\_{3.4}\$ in \$\pi\_{3.6}\$ in \$\pi\_{ Market furnal 33495-3350 per tag.

145 cases per Reargene from Europe

15 ... Magellan from Liverpo J

150 ... Magellan from Liverpo J

150 ... Magellan from Lawban

24 ... Hipparchus from do

85 ... Heros from Hamban

1835 ... This de Permanhan from Have

29 ... Konario from Hamban

We quate:

Lamba in burght. 
 Ve quote:
 980-485.0 per lb.

 trench, in barrels
 980-485.0 per lb.

 uo in this
 1 1000-1 240 m

 Danish
 1 050-1 100 m

 Italian
 950-9 970 m

 American, in trus
 505-8 820 m

 da in barrels
 0 50-6 50 m
 Beer: Anivals:
47 cases and (2 barrels per Hannover from Premen
150 cases per Hannover from Antwerp,
994 "Roma is from Hamburg | Base d hiers & Bell | 74 500—746 500 | Fennent | 4 500—5 000 | Fennent | 7 200—7 300 | Fennent | 4 200—7 500 | Fennent | 5 00—6 500 —There were 18 vessels in River Plate ports on the 13th nth receiving cargoes of jetkel heef for Brazil. Their aggregate carg is 8 amounted to 83, 200 quintals. SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

TULT 21. CARLSHAMS—Nor ling La Rel'a, 190 tons: Obsen; 67 ds; pine to Hartwig Williamsen & Co.

Wassingues—It by Girlie e Clemenza; 317 tons; 67 ds; sundaes to II. N. Dreyfus & Co.

7 U.V. 22.

BALTIMORE-Am lik Agridbreck; 312 tous; Powell; 41 ds.flour to Physis Brothers & Co. T.C. U. 23.

GENOS —Ansa Ing. Solerte: 246 (01s; Forsano) 66 ds; similares to E. Cresta & Co.

to F. Cresta & Co.

Pactrix/si-Am ble Europa? 437 tone: Challboarne: 52 de;
para (n. F. Chemistie & Co.

7 U.T. 25.
A)—An lang India: 182 tone; Roca: 14 de; jerked beef to
L. Arcedo & Co.

9 27 U.T.

9 27 Oct.

TULL or GUALRGUAY—Sp. Suik Maria; 171 tons, Isen: 13 ds. jerked beef to S. Hime & Zenha.

beef to S. Hime & Zenha.

Havaness—Is the Henry 450 those Units 52 ds, vandries to Brandes & Co.

Richards & Co.

Phipps Hos. & Perrian, 281 tons; Cappon, 58 ds; flour to Phipps Hos. & P.

JULV 27.

TCL U 27.

M propules — Nor log Piking; 264 uns. Raomus en; 37 desundries to Berla Corina & Co.
Lavera so... Fle shp. Ceplan; 1943 toos. Coller; 65 de; coal to Rio Gos Co.

Swanska—Br bgn Chra Novella; 141 tors, Elaraid 47 ds, coal to P. Faria & Co. CARDIFF - Am ship Friends Profiledon; 1383 fons, Nichols, 40 ds; coul to Norton Megaw & Co.

4 (18) 680 in Abrila alegte 8 (20) RAMONIN SER BE, Varietifold, 672 (19); Brintenberg, 110 de file 10 (Weiler & Lifu) Granger w- 85 he f Feb (2) (11); Xbillar 11 des Jerked Beeto L. Arewelo & Co.

BALTIMORE—Aon bk 7 dr. E. Chretz 657 tons; Huntleys 4) ds; flour to F. Clemente & Co.

4) de noire de l'Argon metre 577 l'une Chichigola: 56 des salt de Fontia & Tavolaria

\*\*TULU\*\* 19.

Lanna - Swe Ban \*\*Lonfata;\*\* 194 tone; Un linion: 74 de salt to order.

\*\*Tulus noise fontial de l'argon de

order.

In it no Mato...N or lng. Ziba; 271 tony. Keur-bent 37 ds; salt to Vinya Leon; & Co.

\*\*FULT 30.

Getworks-like laga. Lexber; 176 tons; Dave; 50 ds, coal to Waton Ritchie. & Co.

Witson Ruchie & Co.

Witson Ruchie & Co.

HALLFAX-Bir ban Brazile 223 tons: Peak: 13 ds; pure and codfish to C. McCulloch Brecher & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VE SELS.

PORT NATALLISM bk Prima; por bars; Holan, coffee, 7FLP' 22.

NEW YORK-Am bk Office Thurbow; 671 tons; Corbetts Bull lies.

Surfice,

TULL 93.

PORTIAND, ORGON-Am ble Eliment; 633 tone Losberg;
some cago.

PORTIAND, PRODON-Am ble Eliment; 633 tone Losberg;
some Cago.

Rio Greens-Grecht Clara; 122 tone Bodige coal. -Gr schr Maria: 134 tons; Witrock; coal.

PARAMAGUA' - Sp bg Peper 240 tons: Orto: ballast.

— Gr bk (cean); 464 tons; Winter ballast
Rro S. Transcross-Sp bg Yoren Mignel; 315 tons; Maristany; ballas;

any; ballasi.

"I' L' 1" 25.

Cape Tows—Gr bl: Ellear 185 tows: Cox; ballasi.

Care Tours—Gr bl. Ribar, 185 now Core ballos.

\*\*JULY '55.

Now Yours—No bun Sife 186 tears Engelsor: coffee.

Processant co.—So by S. Norvo Urgitante; 15) tons; Merambell; sundriss.

\*\*SULY '56.

St. Jones—Br shp. Imforder; 1470 tons; Sutherland; ballot.

Pressection—So by Clean Marin; So tons, Bugge, Indias.

\*\*JULY '56.

BALITYORIE—Am bl. New Light; 48 tons; Anow; coffee.

BALITYORIE—Am bl. New Light; 48 tons; Anow; coffee.

Attaca (v-Dan by Penteus; 144 tons, Petersen, ballost,

MAGASA—Data by Proteory, ray tous, Petersen, balloat, ILLI (1971).

May York—Port big Julie: 330 tous Samos, sanchies, Sant last ven—Port big Gradients; 331 tous, Coelho, ballost, ILLI (1971).

Easterna—Bring Pick & Mobinery 331 tous, Hender cuffee, Verticum v—Bring Pick For Mobinery 331 tous, Hender cuffee, ILLI (1971).

East Lovinova—Not bigs Sphery, 181 tous, Missoury cuffee, MCG, 1.

FALMOTTER to a—Durch silter Georgie; 139 tous; Sterrenberg: same cargo. ... CGEST 5.

 $\rightarrow UGUST$ : S. Francisco po Sci., "Port byn Marchelias: 227 1008, Punto;

—The Archido, et Nio Grande, of the soft u't, notes the loss of a Fer sch Hidra on the bar, making three disseters of that character within the month. And yet nothing is done improve matters—the proxime lackage energy and the general government lacking cateries. There seems to be no other alternative than for ship-owners to alemdon the ports of Rio Grande altrogether.

Steamers;	Salling-Vesse's:				
London   30    Liverprol   30    Antwerp   24    Hamburg   30    Havre   fr, 30   Bordenix   fr, 50   Marwelles   fr, 50   Marwelles	Channel f 0 57 6-40  Lisbon f b 40  -42 6 tibladlar f 0 40  -42 6 U. S. North 13  -20  U. S. South 20  -30				

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

NAME	TERED		WHERE	CONSIGNER		
	103	4				
AMERICAN				F. Clemente & Co D. Pedro H R.R Phyps Bros & C. F. Clemente & Co Norton Megala & Co F. Clemente & Co E. Coesta & C		
A Minou M W	\$66	lule 22	New York Lardiff	P. Clemente & Co		
k Aquidneck	332	22	Baltimore.	Phopps Bros & C.		
ak Furopa	t 37	23	Portland	F. Clemente & Co		
dap F. Pendleton	1285	27	Pallimore	P. Clemente & Co.		
Alterday	007			n comence (Co		
ing Salerte  profits in the profits	216	July 23	Jenoa	E. Cresta & C		
ng Mindory	1031	April16	Greenock	Wilson Sons & Co.		
be Tunnergale	395	12	Valparaiso	A Moss & Lo. Alex Wagner. For repairs		
bgn Stirling	347	41	Liverpool.	For repairs		
bgu Valero	405	June 21	Year Costle	Lo order Porita & Tavolara		
sho New an Hall	1527	21	Cardiff	Norton M'w & Co Finite & T. Rio Gast o. A'son R'chie&C.		
bl. Lary Belle .	518	27	ardill	Ciorita & T.		
sip Labrador	727		Cardiff	Wson R'chie&C.		
Shp Arizona	1302	3	Valparaiso Liverpool, Bruns arck New Castle Cardiff. Cardiff Liverpool. Cardiff Greenock. Jardiff. Cardiff Verwort. Vewport. Undir	Rio Dias Co.		
bl: St. Vincent. hk Margarid ( ) Jup Camperdown	1377	6	Caroid	N'son R's bie &Co.		
Jin Camperdown	1487	11	Vewport	aringoir R.R		
bgn Sarah	170	16	Cadiz	V. Miranda L &C.		
bk C.A. Belyea.	182	17	lersey	H. Zenha & Silveira		
slip Warsaw	777 1302 1377 86. 1487 170 824 183 1346 564	17	Carciff Vewport Cadiz Vadiz Port lersey ardoff Rosario	Rio 18as Co, To under Wson R'chie &Co aringoir R.R V. Miranda L. &C. Royal Mail H. Zenha & Silveira Norton Megaa &C A. de Sonza Pinto Phopps Bros. & Co		
bk Sacramento	564 281	20 20	Rosario	Plutus Bros S. Co.		
skip Levlon.	1043	27	Liverpool.	dialias Co		
slip Camperdown bign Sarah bik C.A. Belyea, bik Elist	1943 144 170	27	Swanses Greenock	Norion Megaw &C A. de Souza Pinto Pinpps Bros, & Co Ric Fas Co P. Faria & Co Watson Ritchie & C Watson Ritchie & C McCulloch Beecher		
bgn Le ider	170	30	Greenock	Watson Ritchie & C		
bgn t lara 3100 to bgn Le ider shp Athena bgn Brazil passisit	223	Aug. 2	Greenock.	McCulloch Beecher		
DANISH bg M. Augusta		Manas	Westernila	Jariwig Willin &C		
		any 25	- r carerwick	The state of the s		
bgo Wary bk Amalia		t	C'and source	I Wayner		
bgn Mary	170	July 7	Gualeguay of onburg Hamburg	V Wagner frandes & Fo. (I'wig W sen&Co.		
bgn Amor	245	9	Handarg	Twiz W sen&Co		
bgn Amor. bgn Frans Fisher bg Lienen	162	0	Vesternic	lo order.		
bg Lienen lik Heros	253	26	freenoca. Haaburg.	Brandes & Co		
bk laigi P bk Guiseopina R. bk Gio e Clearz, bk Argonauta	09.	Inners	lauiane	% or repairs C. McCullock B &C L. N. Oresfu - &C 21 orita & Tavolana		
bk Guiscopina R.	332	July 11	New York	C. McCullock B &C		
bk tr'io e Clem'z.	317	21	Marsetlles.	L. N. Dreviu &C		
ok Argonauta	577					
NORWEGIAN	1		D. milami	Line services		
bk Farl Haasted	881	June to	Puriland (Jamburg Flactiourg Westharibe Greenock Cardiff (Jamburg. Lisbon	For regrars drandes & Co & Santeen & Co V. Wagner dras in Ruchie&C Pe ropolis R R. Walson Ruchie &C Loorder		
han Kjartan	338	21	Hannurg	F. Samsen & Co.		
bk Jacob Aall	479	July 1	Westhartle	Variety Ruchi-Sel		
bl. Cort Adeler	800	7	Cardiff	Pe ropolis K R.		
b', Tordenskjold	557	19	ardiff	Watson Ruchie &C		
bgn Frant	55° 215 36)	17	Lislan.	Burb on Costa & C.		
lar La Bella	101	21	and broam	Burb on Costa & C. Hartwag Wi Fu & Costa & Lo Serl i Cot on & Lo Vinya Leone & Co		
lug Viking	264			Gerla Cot on & Co		
Norwegian bl. Carl Haused bl. Vale hyn Kjartan bl. Lord Adler bl. Corl Adeler bl. Corl Adeler bl. Tordenskjad bgn Fram bl. Poseidon lag La Bella lag Viking lag Ziba	271	29	ina de M	vigya Leone & Co		
SWEDISH						
sweptsu by Marie Louise bk Nordenskjale	237	July 8	Westerwick	Hwir Ween ACo Siveira & Lina Luorder		
bgn Leafsta		27	Lisbon	1 u order		
bgn Leafsta bgn Victoria bgn Monjaich. bgn Camagnava pol Antonio VI w pol Larrigue pol A Urristina bgn P Turrull. bgn Antonietz	1,44		D 1	Freitas & Miranda O NdeVincentic F Comp Agricola . Fras Irmãos & Co I Romaguera Sours Ir não & C. S. Hinte & Zenha J Romaguera Freitas & Wil nda J N de Vincenta F Freitas & Vinanda. I Konaguera		
bgn Victoria	143	Aprilta	B. Ayres	G NdeVincenzi&F		
ben Camaguaya	177	20	Paysandú	Como Agricola .		
pol Antonio Mar	1 107	May 11	S dio	Frias Irmãos & Co		
not haven taibne	182	16	Paysandú	Souz i Ir não & C.		
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hga P Turrull.	193	130	B. Ayres .	Freites & Mi ende		
ban Antonieta ban Nuevitas ba Tres Herm'o ban Jaime Wille	170	unc !	B Avres	J N de Vincenzi &F		
bg Ires Herm'o	5 240	15	Gualeguay	Freitas & Miranda.		
bgn Jaime Mille	205	Inly 2	Mont vide	To order		
bk Mazd dena.	263	1	(Sualegua')	Vlex. Wagner		
ba Amistad	- 174	11	Ajó	L de Azene lo & C		
bgn India	183	2	Gualernay	S. Hime & Zenha		
bg Victoria	. 263 - 174 - 183 - 171 - 247	20	Girdeguay	Freitas & Mittuda.  1 Komaguera  1 To order  1 Mex. Wagner  L de Azene lo & C.  L. Azevedo & Co.  S. Hime & Zenha  L. Azevedo & Co.		
PORTIGIARE	!	11	Deurou I-la	L. Areveelo & Co. L. Areveelo & Co. S. Hime & Zenha T. Azevedo & Co. Fo order João José dos Reis V Miranda L. & C. J. A. G. Santos Lama Jr. & Queiroz To order		
alm Muriama V	11529	Tuner	Bahia	Juão José dos Reis		
by Cintra	. 608	July 16	Ilha de M'	V Miranda L. & C		
bk Sau tade	421	15	Dpntin	A G Santos		

THE area of Ian I under sugar beets this year in France is largely in excess of previous years, with the most flattering prospects of a large crop.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE PROM CONSIGNED TO July 21 India Gr
29 Barrengge Fr
19 Tagas Br
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COVERNMENT RONDS

ENISSION	LIRCULATION	DENOMINATION		INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTA PIO		
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1			16			"	600 000	1,065 000
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	335:397,10 (400)	,,,	27	.,		33	400 000	>>
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2,722,000 000	2,722,000 300						200 000	***
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41,320,000 000		Nations	d Loan of	1879,	gold	416 %	1,000 000	1,155\$000
7, 105,000 000	50,235,000 000			11	,,	21	500 000	,,,

.,4,-	1	,.,		× .	tional Loan of 1879, gold	416 %	1,000	om	1,155\$000	
41,320,000 7, x55,000	000	50,23	35,000 OD	o Na	nonal Loan of 1879, gold	476 70	1,000	000	1,1554000	
			X*15.0		NIA DITHE IC CAN	OLD A NULL	20			
BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES										
	ź !	3	7	ŝ :	NAMES	RESERVE FUND			r dividénd	
CAPITAL	\$ E	rsect.to	, ALE	FAID	NAMES	RESURVE CLEAN	1108	M'T	FAID	
					BANKS			4		
33,000,000±	40,000	All	200	All	Banco do Brazil	8,754,2131981 2,118,944 088	291 ¥000 276 000	10\$000 10 0t 0	July 1882 July 1882	
12,000,000	60,000	25,000	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,102,841 85;	240 000	9 000	July 1882	
£ 1,000,000 000,000,0	30,000	All.	200	All	English (limited)	575,000 000	235 000	9 000	July 1882	
4,000,000	20,000	5,000 10,000	200	All All	Mercantil de Santos	229,414 250 12,325 330	240 000 146 000	0.004	Jan 1882	
£ 1.000,000	50,000	All 15,000	200	£ 10	Banco Predid New London and Brazilian Banco do Commercio	£ 165,000 517,253 01	120 000	9%	July 1882	
12,000,000	50,000				RAILWAYS		1			
7,500,000	37,500	AII 14,380	200	All	Petropolis Vlacabé e Campos	83,730 470	170 000 445 CHO	10 000 8 000 6½ %	July 1882 July, 1882	
_	I — i		200	250\$	do do debentures Paulista	258,601 200	93 70 220 U-R	6/2 %	jane. 1830	
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	! =		= '	100\$	do do ,	= 1	78 %	6 %	interest	
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2,000,000	10,000	All	2110	All	Nictheroyense	- 1	75 000 Noni	72 70		
600,010	3,300 53.325	Ail' 30,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	Ξ		-	July 1881	
		-	= .	=	do do subsidiary shares	'	185 000	=	_	
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	Campos de S. Panlo e Rio de Janeiro do do with right to subsid shs. do do subsidiary shares União Valenciana União Mineira	34,600 000	Nom.	6½ °. o	Feb. 1881 Dec. 1881	
3,000,000	15,000	11,605	200 200			=	-	14 000 6½ %	injerest	
4,000,000\$	20,000	16,500	200\$	All	S Christovão	232,482 677	360 000	15 000	July. :882	
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	AH 1003	Botanical Garden	18,759 188	101 200	4 000	July, 1882	
1,200,000	7,000 6,000	All	200	4.11	Perpanduce	16,435 451	130 000	5 000	July. 1862	
510,000 800,000	2,700	All.	200	Ali	Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão	=	20 000			
1.700,000	4,000 6,000 10,000	3,500	200	All	Porto Alegie	20,000 000	100 000 250 000	5 000	Jan. 1832	
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	2,800 000	1 500		,.,	
1,200,000	:0,000	AΉ	2001	All	Bruxellas	Ξ.,,	19 000			
5,400,000	27,000	Αlı	200	All	Carris urbanos	17,981 663	235 000 40 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>0</sub>	6%	July 1882 interest	
_			!	3000	do debentues TOLL ROADS União e Industria	184,000,000		15 000	June 1879	
1,800,000	1,800	All All	3000	All		180,000 000	Nom	13 000	Je 10/9	
4,000,000	20,000	AR	200\$	All	RAVIGATION COMPANIES Brazileira de Navegação.	507,423 782	260 000	10 000	July 1882	
600,000	3,000	All	200	160\$	Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyense	300,000 000	85 000 Noin	6 000	July 1882	
200,000	3,200	3,168	200	3.11	Certy		Nom	. 8 ono	July 1882	
£ 750,000	2,500 59,000	All 40,419	200 £ 15	All All	Paulista Amazon Steun Navigation Fluy, do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	89,172 045 50,000	165 000	12 51	July 1882	
150,000	10,000	All	200	100% All	Fluy, do Espirito Santo (Ceará) Nacional de Navegação	170,908 830	245 000	10 0.0	Dci 1881	
000,000	3,000	1,778	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	12,500 000	180 000	15 000	July 1882	
\$ 000,000	8,000	4,000	1,0004	125	Fidelidade	225,000 000		12 500	July 1882	
3,000,000		All	t,000	230	Argos Flummense	313,179 280 177,250 000	150 000	37 000 10 000	Into 1884	
800,000	2,500 800 500	All	1,000	250	Nova Perinanente	180,123 763 21,418 722	33 000 Nom	20 ° 0	July 1882	
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5,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	50 10	Integridade	134,209 000	39 000	4 000 2 500	July 1882	
1.000,000	20,000	All	200	[00] 20	Allianca	184,426 746	30 000	5 OOK	Dec 1878 July 1882	
4,000,000		All	200		MARKETS	70,000 000	40 000	2 000	July 1832	
200,000	1,000	All	200		Harmonia Mercado Nictheroyense	_	Nont	3 000	Dec. 1876	
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£ 75° 100	37,500	36,000 All	6 10	All	Rio de Janeiro Niciheroy	=	260 000 55 000	10 "/o 5 sh	May 1881 July 1882	
			2001		MISCELLANEOUS	120,000 000			July 1882	
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400,000	8,000	4,400	30	All		203,407 40		0 50	Aug. 1882	
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700,000	3,500	All	200	2001	Manuf, de mat, para const En genho Central de Quiscami do obligations Serviços Maritimos	Ξ	201 002	8 50	May 1882 July 1882	
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	4		1					•		

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Date Steamer Aug. 9 Trent .... Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Somb p 17 Minho... Montevidao and Buenos Ayres

n 24 Tanar... Pahia, Maceió, Fernambuco, St. Vincent, Li-bon, Southampton & Havre.

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This Rui Nans has established under its present rule and management on the tax of April, 1455, succeeding the British and April and Malbough the style, title and frequency of issue were clonged at the time of mass for, the designations of immbro and tolune near commend inhocken. At the begunning of 1851 the style of the publication was well further changed by an increase from four to eight paces, and a diministration the size of the open. This change out only largely increased the size of the property of the property of the property of the other transfer of the property of the property of the other and reference to the contraction.

The pulicy abject by Tine N; it is at the outset was that of state independence and importabily. The editions had self-grounded counterboars to political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such injections had succe or indicate influence outcomercat and financial enterprises they decided in olisons them just as far as their relative importance and eith decided in this line of polity. This Naws has been successful even leyond all expectation.

with the beginning of its minh solume (January, 1882) the editors feel themselves statistical in colling attention to the uniform and general solicitors with which their policy and management have thirs for been received, and inviving their points that no detrained whatever from them will be made. Thus North will seek to keep it them will be made. Thus North will seek to keep it then will be made. Thus North will seek to keep to them will be made. Thus North will seem them the connected to the processors, and promote the promote of the promote of the processors, and promote the processors, and merchanes. In robotics were the will be underproceed and merchanes. In robotics will treat every question fand, by and for the opinions expressed the currer will had themselves, personally responsible. In our control of the processor of t

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